

## Afghan rebels deny using clusters

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — Afghan rebels on Friday denied allegations by the Soviet-backed government in Kabul that they were firing cluster bombs at cities. The rebel provisional government's official news agency Mitha quoted Mujahideen commanders as saying the charges were designed to justify the government's own use of lethal weapons against rebels and civilians. The commanders fighting around Kabul said Soviet and high-level bombing over the past several days had killed or wounded countless men, women and children. Kabul complained to the United Nations Thursday that Pakistan and the United States were supplying the rebels with missiles containing cluster bombs with delayed time fuses and self-permeated mines. It said the rockets had a longer range than those previously used by rebels. In an interview this week, several rebel politicians in Peshawar, northwest Pakistan, denied any knowledge of the missiles.

# Jordan Times

An independent daily newspaper published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

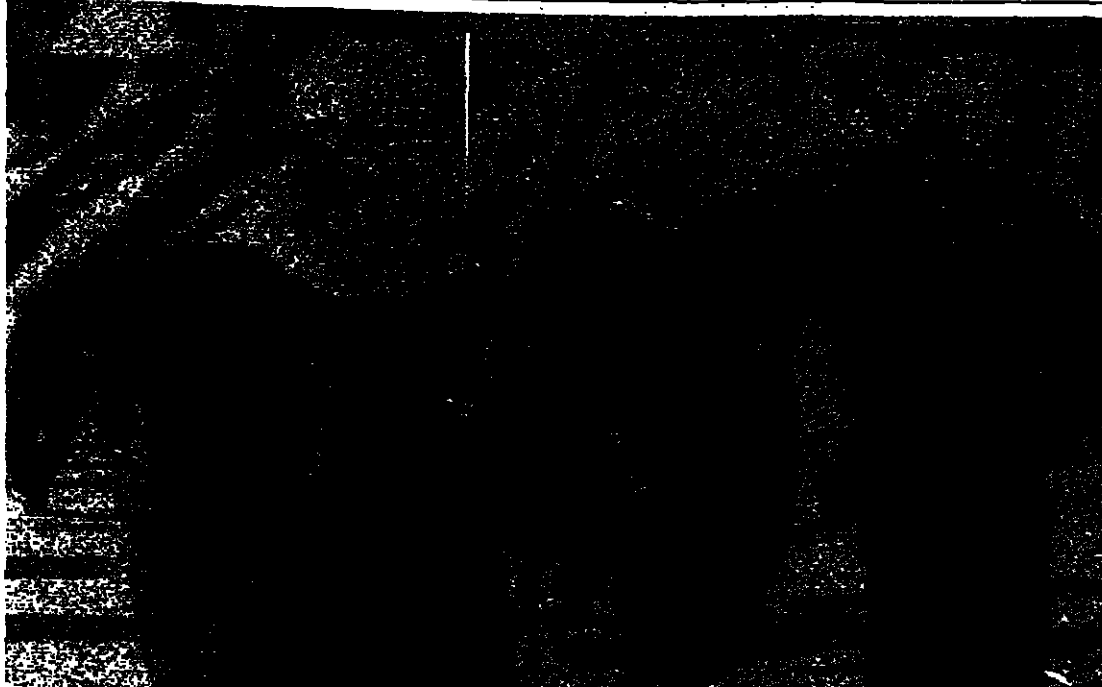
## Information ministers end meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — The Council of Arab Information Ministers has stressed the need to concentrate on urgent pan-Arab issues, foremost of which is the Palestinian intifada. In a final statement issued Friday at the conclusion of their 24th ordinary session here, the ministers praised the intifada, recommended giving it priority coverage in order to foil Israel counter media campaign. The ministers also called on Arab media to reflect the final statement issued at the conclusion of the Casablanca Arab summit which called for direct Iraq-Iran negotiations for new peace agreement. Furthermore, the ministers called on Arab media to highlight the importance of exchange of war prisoners between Iraq and Iran and the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598. The ministers emphasised the need to shed light on the Lebanese crisis and to enable the Lebanese people reach national reconciliation and end foreign interference. The minister adopted a number of resolutions that would promote joint Arab work in the field of media information.

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Masked Palestinians salute during a military-style anniversary march marking the 40th day of a Palestinian from the village of Falah in the occupied West Bank was shot dead by Israeli troops.

## Homes of 35 people demolished

## Kidnapped Israeli gold dealer rescued from well

### OCCUPIED JERUSALEM

(Agencies) — Israeli secret police rescued a kidnapped Israeli gold merchant from a half-filled well Friday, a day and a half after he was seized by masked assailants in the occupied West Bank.

Shaul Mishaniya, 47, was found after a massive search by helicopters and hundreds of soldiers. Officials said an Arab suspect captured Thursday led agents of the Shin Bet secret service to the well in the tiny village of Abush near Tulkarem.

Army officials said the well was six to seven metres deep but that the level of water was below Mishaniya's head.

Officials also said they were investigating possible criminal motives for his kidnapping. "The motive is not known. The investigation is looking into whether it is political or criminal or both," said Renan Gissin, deputy military spokesman.

Mishaniya reportedly went to the West Bank, where few Israelis now venture because of the uprising, to collect debts owed him by Arabs. News reports said he argued with an Arab merchant before he was grabbed Wednesday night by masked men carrying knives.

Army radio Friday reported two Palestinians had been jailed without trial for a year, the first detained under new rules doubling the period from six months.

Justice Minister Dan Meridor also called for more expulsions of Palestinian activists. "It's war there. We need the punishment of expulsion, we need to apply it more," he told the radio.

### IN THE GAZA STRIP

The army ordered demolition of four houses of Palestinians accused of killing alleged collaborators with Israel or playing a role in the uprising, the army said.

Soldiers blew up or bulldozed three houses. In the case of the fourth, family members tore down four rooms themselves with sledge hammers after reaching agreement with the army that one room could be left standing for the family of seven.

A total of 28 people lived in the three other demolished homes, reports said.

One house blown up belonged to 60-year-old Mohammad Mattar whose son, Said, 21, was jailed for uprising activities, then killed a fellow inmate in the Ketziot prison as a suspected collaborator.

The army has torn down more than 200 houses in Gaza and the West Bank during the uprising, despite complaints by the United States and human rights groups that destroying homes amounts to collective punishment.

The Jerusalem Post, meanwhile, quoted army sources as saying a Palestinian teenager whose body was found last Tuesday in a West Bank refugee camp was killed by Israeli security forces the night before.

The killing of the youth, Nasser Abu Katrnia, 17, in the Al Amari camp was one of several mysterious deaths in the past 10 days in the West Bank.

Palestinian sources said occupation officials, as part of efforts to crush the uprising, had distributed some 3,000 special

identity cards barring West Bank Arabs from Israel. Military sources said the number was in the hundreds.

Among those recently barred are Palestinian Writers Association head Mutawakel Taha and a U.S. citizen born in the West Bank, Jafar Abdul Hafez Hamayel.

Taha, freed last week after six months in jail without trial, has been detained a total of 18 months since the uprising erupted in December 1987.

A Palestinian source said Hamayel arrived from the United States in April to renew the Israeli permit giving him right of residence in his West Bank birthplace.

But when he applied for the permit he was arrested and held without charge for 55 days. On his release last week he was given the new identity card barring him from Israel, the source said.

The card prevents him visiting the U.S. consulate in Arab Jerusalem or flying back to the United States from Tel Aviv airport.

The supreme court took new steps to halt the revolt, approving a military order to expel four West Bank men accused of directing the uprising.

Mohammed Al Matour, described as the leader of the Fateh wing of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Jerusalem, and Ramallah Odeh Ma'ali and Majed Labadi of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and Dr. Tayyar Arouri of the Palestine Communist Party.

## U.S. warships said anchored off Lebanon

## Soviets on Lebanon mediation mission

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Soviet envoy Gennady Tarasov crossed Beirut's dividing green line Friday for talks with rightist leaders amid reports that U.S. warships were heading closer to Lebanese waters.

Two pro-Iranian factions threatened to attack French warships already gathered in the Eastern Mediterranean if they approached the Lebanese coast.

French radio stations reported that ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, including the aircraft carrier Iowa, were anchored about 80 kilometres off Lebanon, the same distance as the French flotilla.

In Moscow, a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman denied French radio reports that the Soviet missile launcher Kirov was headed to join other Soviet warships in the area.

"There are no Soviet military vessels off Lebanon's coast," spokesman Yuri Gremitskikh said. He added that the Kirov had not left its base on the Kola Peninsula and "No Soviet military vessels are heading to Lebanon's shores."

The American embassy in Beirut declined comment on the reports.

At least 760 people have been killed and more than 3,300 wounded since artillery battles erupted in mid-March when Aoun vowed to expel the estimated 33,000 Syrian soldiers from Lebanon.

France says its warships in the Eastern Mediterranean are on what it called a humanitarian mission to provide aid and help

around 7,000 French citizens living in Lebanon.

It later reduced the number of ships in the fleet, reported to be about 300 kilometres off the Lebanese coast, from eight to five.

Syria and its Lebanese allies, accusing France of bias towards Lebanon's rightists, threatened to attack the ships if they entered the Lebanese waters.

Acting Prime Minister Salim Hoss, who heads a civilian cabinet rivaling Aoun's military government, said: "France did well by keeping its fleet away from Lebanon."

"We would rather prefer France to cancel this operation and fold this page," Hoss told reporters.

"The Lebanese will never believe that the mission of the fleet is humanitarian. France has done wrong to Lebanon... and France is supposed to rectify its mistake."

An eight-member delegation from the European Community (EC) arrived in Beirut to study needs for humanitarian aid and relief in Lebanon.

Political sources told Reuters that a three-man Algerian delegation arrived in west Beirut Thursday on a secret peace mission.

They said the team, headed by President Chadli Benjedid's security adviser, Mohammad Al Taher, held talks with Hoss and other officials on the Lebanese crisis.

No other details were available and it was not known whether the delegation would also meet right-

ist leaders.

Soviet envoy Tarasov said Friday that fighting would not resolve the Lebanese conflict and it was time to give peace a chance.

Tarasov was speaking after meeting Army Commander Michel Aoun and Maronite Patriarch Nasrallah Sfeir to discuss Soviet proposals to end five months of battles between Aoun's troops and Syrian forces and their Lebanese allies.

"We strongly believe there is no military solution, only political ones. We think it's high time to give peace a chance," said Tarasov, who met Aoun underneath his shell-shattered presidential palace in east Beirut.

"The ongoing conflict obviously has an adverse effect on regional stability. The Soviet Union tries actively to encourage and assist efforts to bring about peace."

Tarasov said Moscow was contacting various parties to try to reach a peaceful solution. He gave no details of the Soviet proposals.

But he said the Soviet Union fully supported the decisions of an Arab League summit in Casablanca in May which called for a ceasefire in Lebanon, an end to all tit-for-tat blockades and implementation of political reforms.

Tarasov, personal representative of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, met Syrian officials in Lebanon Thursday and was due to travel to Damascus for talks with Syrian leaders.



A man and his son collect their belongings from the wreckage of their destroyed house in Beirut

## Palestinian facing expulsion issues prison peace appeal

### OCCUPIED JERUSALEM

(AP) — A Palestinian physics instructor facing expulsion by Israel issued a prison appeal in an Israeli newspaper Friday for Arabs and Israelis to abandon aims of liquidating each other.

The supreme court ordered Tayyar Aruri expelled Thursday on suspicion of helping foment the 21-month-long uprising against Israeli occupation. Scholars worldwide had campaigned against his expulsion which could take place any day.

Aruri, a lecturer at Bir Zeit University in the West Bank, wrote in the Jerusalem Post that it was unrealistic to opt for a military solution or to try to impose "final solutions" aimed at liquidating the adversary.

In the high court Friday, Aruri asked to be expelled to Europe rather than Lebanon where more than 50 Palestinians have been taken since the uprising erupted, Israeli radio said.

Aruri, a Palestinian Communist Party member who lives in Al Bireh in the West Bank, was held without trial from 1974 to 1978 and jailed a year ago for political activity.

In the article he wrote that any

### peace plan must include:

— The withdrawal of Israeli troops and settlers from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

— The Palestinian right to establish an independent and democratic state in those areas, including Arab Jerusalem;

— Full political, diplomatic and economic relations between the two states, each with the right to bar groups advocating the destruction of or encroachment upon the other;

— Resolution of the Palestine refugee problem in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions;

— Guaranteed access of both peoples and Jews, Muslims and Christians to the holy places in Jerusalem.

The military began jailing alleged Palestinian activists without trial for a year Friday under a measure that doubles the previous maximum allowed by law, army radio said.

It named Salem Shaladah, 25, of Sair village and Maher Faraj, 23, of Dheish refugee camp as the first to be imprisoned under the regulations. Previous practise was to jail suspects for renewable six month terms.

## Sudan's junta sacks 57 judges after protest note

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudan's new military leaders have sacked 57 judges who criticised them for trying to usurp the role of the courts, Sudanese and diplomatic sources said Friday.

The judges, several from the supreme court, submitted a memorandum Tuesday marking the strongest protest yet against the 15-member junta led by General Omar Hassan Al Bashir.

The memorandum, a copy of which was obtained by Reuters, accused the junta of interfering in the judicial process by setting up special military bodies to gather information on alleged corruption during the three-year rule of ousted Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi.

"We cannot afford to stand by passively while the judiciary is being robbed of its responsibilities," the judges said.

"We in the judiciary do not aspire to rule, but it is our professional duty and moral obligation to stand up to rulers

and officials when they make incorrect decisions," it added.

The sources said opposition to the military leaders, who have carried out a wide-ranging purge of the armed forces and civil service since seizing power in June, was growing among ordinary Sudanese.

Food shortages are worsening in Khartoum, a mainly slum city of an estimated seven million people.

Witnesses said police cordoned off the judiciary headquarters. Strikes and illegal gatherings are punishable by death under a state of emergency imposed by Bashir, who has suspended the constitution and dissolved parliament, political parties and trade unions.

Junta member Colonel Mohammad Al Amin Khalifa, quoted by the armed forces newspaper, said the government planned to invite rebels of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) to a conference

## CBJ reduces dollar rate further

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Friday announced its readiness to supply commercial banks and licensed financial companies with foreign exchange at 700 fils to the U.S. dollar to be sold to customers at the rate of 705 fils effective Saturday Aug. 26, 1989.

A CBJ statement said that the move was intended to meet the needs of basic commodities, students, incoming farmers and that no commission will be charged.

The CBJ, the memorandum added, would continue "to follow up the actual changes taking place with regard to the supply and demand of foreign exchange in the various markets of the Jordanian dinar."

"The CBJ will continue to be fully interested in the dinar's stability and will eliminate market speculation so as to ultimately attain a unified and realistic exchange rate," the statement added.

The gap between the official and bank rates for

the Jordanian dinar narrowed again on Thursday as the Central Bank intervened to boost the currency.

Banks were trading the dinar at 690/735 fils to the dollar, compared to 715/735 fils Wednesday, dealers said.

The Central Bank fixed the dinar at 600.4/606.4 fils, down on Monday's 579.9/603.9 fils.

The dealers said the Central Bank had resumed supplying banks with dollars at the official rate. They said the Central Bank was still offering banks dollars at 730 fils for ordinary commercial purposes, but few banks were buying because dollars were cheaper at the inter-bank rate.

The Central Bank was also buying dollars from banks at 700 fils, as part of a gradual strategy to rebuild its reserves and close the gap between the official and bank rates, they added.

"We expect the dinar to improve further if the Central Bank keeps up its intervention," one dealer said.

## De Klerk, Mobutu pledge peace

### GOMA, Zaire (Agencies)

— South African acting President F.W. de Klerk and Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko agreed at a meeting in Zaire Friday to try to salvage Angola's faltering peace accord, a communique said.

The joint communique issued at the end of almost three hours of talks in eastern Zaire said the two leaders held wide-ranging discussions on topics including "the recent delicate situation" in Angola.

"Views were exchanged regarding this issue which will require a followup at the appropriate level," the communique, read by South African Foreign Minister P.W. Botha, said.

The leaders, who met at Mobutu's lakeside residence in this

mountain-ringed tourist town near the Rwandan border, also discussed the independence plan for Namibia and developments in southern Africa, the communique said.

It said de Klerk and Mobutu "agreed the discussions were positive, opportune and constructive."

De Klerk flew back to South Africa immediately after the talks, his first with a major black African leader since taking power from former South African president P.W. Botha earlier this month.

Mobutu, wearing a dark suit and sporting his customary leopard-skin cap, stood beside de Klerk while the communique was read.

Both leaders declined to answer questions from the approximately 100 journalists who travelled to the town at the southern edge of one of Zaire's biggest game parks.

Mobutu has been in the forefront of efforts to end Angola's 14-year-long civil war between its leftist government and right-wing rebels backed by the United States and South Africa.

He convened an African summit in June which produced a ceasefire and he has also been mediating peace talks between the Angolan government and Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) rebels.

Both sides accuse the other of numerous ceasefire violations.

## PIA plane missing with 54 aboard

### ISLAMABAD (R)

— A Pakistani airliner carrying 54 people disappeared in bad weather near 8,126-metre high Nanga parbat, westernmost peak in the Himalayas, Friday.

"We have no information yet about the fate of the plane, no information about any wreckage," a Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) official said.

Officials said the control tower at Gilgit lost radio contact with the Fokker F-27 friendship a few minutes after it took off Friday morning. It failed to arrive in Islamabad, 300 kilometres to the southwest.

Aviation sources said an air force Hercules C-130 and a heli-

copter searching for the twin turbo-prop airliner were forced to return to Islamabad by driving rain.

The terrain between Gilgit in Kashmir, a former princely state claimed by Pakistan and India, and Islamabad is almost entirely towering mountains and narrow, isolated valleys.

The time at which contact was lost would put the Fokker close to Nanga Parbat (naked mountain), Pakistan's second highest mountain, south of Gilgit and 220 kilometres northeast of Islamabad.

An airline booking clerk said the plane carried 44 adult passengers, five children and a crew of

five. Two had foreign-sounding names, he said. The others appeared to be Pakistanis and included some soldiers.

PIA operates a daily Fokker service to Gilgit, otherwise accessible only by a drive of at least 18 hours up the winding Indus Valley, where landslides frequently block the road. The plane service is often cancelled because of bad weather.

The town lies at the mouth of the beautiful Hunza valley, a prime target for the thin stream of tourists who visit Pakistan or travel over the Khunjerab Pass to western China.

## U.S. to send military aid to help Colombian drug war

### WASHINGTON (Agencies)

— The United States will send about \$20 million worth of military aid to Colombia, including up to eight helicopters, to help fight a war against the cocaine cartel, U.S. defence officials said Friday.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, stressed that U.S. troops would not go to Colombia but said the package would include training as well as automatic weapons and sidearms for Colombian military forces and police.

"We are talking a package somewhere in the vicinity of \$20 million, including training," said one defence official, quoted by Reuters.

Officials said the aid move was also expected to include up to eight "Huey" medium transport helicopters.

The Hueys were used during the Vietnam war and can be equipped with heavy machine guns to help protect their crews from forces of the Colombian drug cartel, which Thursday declared war on the Colombian government.

President George Bush had promised to send help to Colombia in the effort to reduce drug manufacturing and smuggling into the United States, the major

### market for cocaine.

#### Israeli connection

Israel Television said Thursday an Israeli shown on U.S. television apparently training hit squads for Colombian drug barons was a reserve colonel in the Israeli army.

The report, also carried by Israeli newspapers, said the reserve officer heads a private security firm providing military training in several unnamed countries.

Two other senior reserve officers from the paratroops and air force jointly headed his team, the television said.

It said the colonel and his company were licensed by the Israeli defence ministry as an arms dealer.

The U.S. television network NBC Monday showed film of Hebrew-speaking men instructing a squad of uniformed fighters in a videotape made by a Colombian drug syndicate showing Israelis and South Africans apparently training the dope barons' private army.

The security company declined comment but said it had no connection with drug trafficking, Israeli television said.

The foreign ministry said in a statement Wednesday that the Israel government had nothing to do with the affair and any private Israeli citizens involved would be investigated on suspicion of violating Israeli laws.

Israeli police have officially requested information from Colombia via Interpol, the international police network, about the alleged involvement of Israelis with the drug traffickers.

Benny Tal, head of another Israeli security company, said many Israelis who knew only the profession of combat were drawn to "not so legal" activities abroad.

"I know of dozens of places where Israelis are involved... Israelis with top security backgrounds from elite (military) units," he told army radio.

Tal said mercenaries were paid a starting salary of between \$10,000 and \$20,000 a month "but much more when the instructor gets an assassination mission, then it could be \$50,000 to \$100,000 more," he said.

Colombian police have arrested more than 10,000 people in a drugs crackdown which began Friday following the drug-related assassination of presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galan.

في بيت الأمل



# U.N. seeks top-level Iran-Iraq meeting

GENEVA (Agencies) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar is trying to arrange a high-level meeting with Iran and Iraq at next month's non-aligned summit in Belgrade, U.N. sources said Friday.

Pursuing peace efforts in the Gulf, Perez de Cuellar's office has asked to meet the heads of both delegations to the summit in Belgrade and is assuming he will have separate talks at least with the two foreign ministers and possibly the presidents.

The meetings could be the first between the U.N. chief and presidents of the two neighbours since the Gulf war ceasefire of Aug. 20, 1988, and could help revive peace talks bogged down in discord over troops withdrawals and dredging a river.

"It's always useful to have meetings at the highest level," one source quoted by Reuters said. "If it would happen it would be interesting."

The secretary-general's personal envoy for the Gulf, Jan Eliasson, Friday ended two days of talks with officials from Iran and Iraq to prepare for the Sept. 4-7 triennial summit in Belgrade of the 102-member Non-Aligned Movement.

The former president of Iran, Ali Khamenei, attended the last non-aligned summit in Zimbabwe in 1986. His successor, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, has met Perez de Cuellar before, but not

as president and it was not clear if he would come.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has not attended a non-aligned summit since 1979 and it was not certain if he would attend this one. "This will be clear only when he leaves Baghdad or arrives in Belgrade," one Iraqi source told Reuters.

Gulf observers say that now that the war with Iran is over he may want to attend to boost his standing on the world stage.

Foreign Ministers Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran and Tariq Aziz of Iraq last talked face-to-face in April. Perez de Cuellar met them individually last month.

In preparatory meetings with Eliasson, both sides discussed "different ways to speed up the process" of implementing the United Nations peace plan contained in a Security Council ceasefire resolution, a U.N. statement said without elaborating. It described the talks as "technical."

"It has been a useful round of preparations," Eliasson said. "Very much has come up that has been discussed in earlier stages."

One issue that needs to be settled soon is extending the mandate of the U.N. truce monitoring force along the Iran-Iraq border, which expires at the end of September, he said.

Riyadh Al Qaisi, a department head in the Iraqi Foreign Ministry, and Iranian Deputy

Foreign Minister Mohammad Hussein Lavasani led their delegations at the Geneva talks.

Iraq called Friday for direct peace talks with Iran under the auspices of the U.N. to help settle differences over the ceasefire agreement.

"The needed step is to start, without hesitation, genuine direct peace talks under the auspices and contribution of the U.N. secretary-general," Iraq's ruling Baath Party daily Al Thawra said.

It said direct talks, which Iran has rejected, would help "reach a common understanding for the remaining items of resolution 598 and the timing of their implementation."

"How can progress (in peace talks) be achieved if the Iranian regime has not yet shown any serious readiness to enter into real direct talks with Iraq?" it asked.

Though Resolution 598 ended eight years of fighting on Aug. 20, 1988, other provisions in the resolution including troops withdrawals and exchange of prisoners-of-war have not been respected.

Talks have been stuck on Iraq's demand that Iran agree to clear war debris from the Shatt Al Arab waterway and Iran's refusal to discuss that issue until Iraqi troops quit some 2,600 square kilometres its soil.

## Rafsanjani wins more backing

TEHRAN (Agencies) — Iran's former chief justice on Friday joined a chorus of support for the cabinet chosen by pragmatic President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani that excludes radicals.

"Next week is a fateful week, it is a week to vote for government," Ayatollah Abdolkarim Musavi Ardebili said at a Friday prayer meeting in Tehran.

On Sunday parliament will start a debate on the cabinet which drops Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi and other anti-Western hardliners in favour of technocrats expected to focus on economic revival.

The official IRNA news agency, monitored in Cyprus, said the former chief justice's remarks amounted to strong support for Rafsanjani's proposed line-up. Ardebili said deputies would lose public support if they allowed political factionalism to influence their vote.

Last week a majority of deputies petitioned Rafsanjani to keep Mohtashemi in the cabinet.

But Iran's spiritual leader Ali Khamenei later urged parliament to vote for the cabinet. Pro-government newspapers have done the same and the Tehran Times said Thursday that most deputies were now behind Rafsanjani.

The Tehran Times, usually supportive of Rafsanjani, said he would win the vote of confidence only after "a really sizzling debate" in the Majlis, or parliament.



Hashemi Rafsanjani

ment.

The daily quoted Hojatolislam Hussein Sobhani, a senior deputy in the 270-seat parliament, as saying that a "large number" of deputies decided Tuesday night to support Rafsanjani's 22-man cabinet to demonstrate national unity.

"All agreed that the proposed ministers should get clearance from the Majlis," said Sobhani, a member of the house's foreign policy committee.

He stressed that Iran, following the June 3 death of revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, "is passing through a sensitive period."

The Tehran Times said Rafsanjani's proposed cabinet will be one of the most powerful since Khomeini's revolution.

## Israelis swing to the right

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israelis have swung to the right during the Palestinian uprising and are now less willing to talk to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and more determined to maintain military strength, according to an opinion study published Friday.

The survey, conducted by Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies, showed that more Israelis defined themselves as "hawks" and fewer as "doves."

Only 32 per cent of Israelis supported negotiations with the PLO, compared to 37 per cent in 1987, and 45 per cent opposed an international Middle East peace conference, up from 37 per cent the previous year.

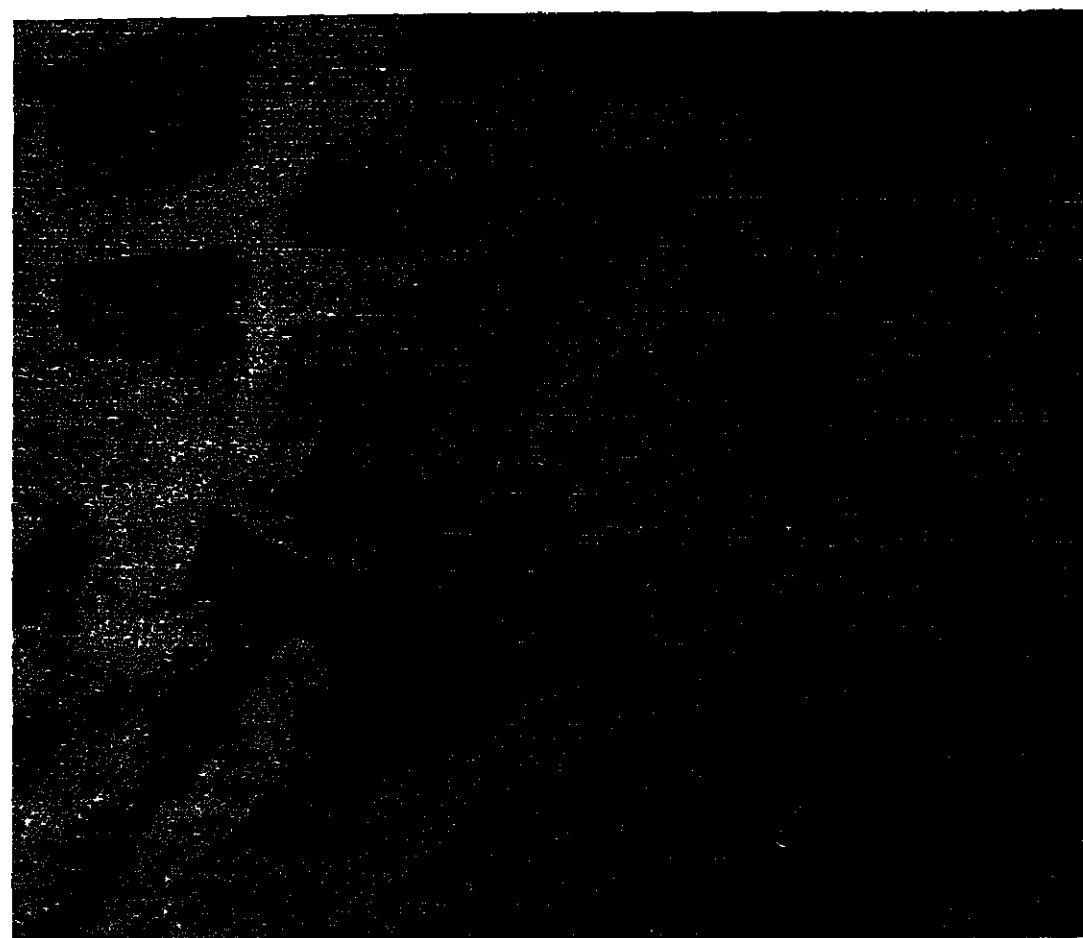
In a major swing, 48 per cent said they favoured "security interests" over the rule of law compared with only 28 per cent a year earlier.

Asked the best means to prevent another war with Arab states, 38 per cent chose military strength rather than negotiations, compared with 27 per cent in 1987.

Political science professor Asher Aram, who conducted the survey, said the study explained the swing towards Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud party and away from Finance Minister Shimon Peres' Labour Party.

The number of people favouring a territorial compromise on the West Bank and Gaza Strip rose from 44 to 48 per cent, and those who would agree to a Palestinian state increased from 20 to 25 per cent during the period.

Another poll published in the mass-circulation Yedioth Ahronoth newspaper showed that while an overwhelming 98 per cent of Israeli Arabs favoured the creation of a Palestinian state alongside Israel, 71 per cent said they would not want to live there.



A militiaman in battle in Beirut

## Lebanese pay terrible price in artillery duels

By Simon Martin  
Reuters

FAYADIEH, Lebanon — The villagers of Fayadieh trust only in God. Their faith in the superpowers, the United Nations and the Arab League has been shattered along with their homes.

"We really believed it when they said the United States, Russia and France decided on a ceasefire. But even big countries can do nothing," said Anis Chebib as he showed a reporter the ruins of his home just southeast of Beirut.

"Before, we said 'next week there will be peace.' Now we believe nothing. The Arabs and the French have tried. What do you want me to believe?"

Fayadieh has paid a terrible price for its ties to Lebanon's military establishment. Major-General Michel Aoun's Defence Ministry is one kilometre away, an army school is inside the village.

For months now civilians in the settlement, on a mountaintop commanding breathtaking views of Beirut, have been in the front line as Syrian gunners and their Lebanese allies rain fire on the general's headquarters and the surrounding area.

Almost every villager has fled

to the mountains to camp in tents or sleep in cars. On a weekday afternoon, Fayadieh is a virtual ghost town.

Cocks strut through rubble in the main street, passing burned-out cars but not more than a score of people can be seen in the village, once home to 25,000 people. By nightfall, when the shelling normally resumes, almost everyone will have fled.

Chebib's home has been hit by three shells. A rooftop room was destroyed and his living room ends abruptly in a tangled mass of reinforcing rods and shattered concrete.

He and a daughter still live in the basement. His wife, a daughter and a son are in hospital, injured by a shell from a 240-mm mortar — the weapon most dreaded in Fayadieh which struck a nearby shelter this month and killed about a dozen people.

Chebib still sounds a note of defiance. "If the Syrians want to put Christians out of Lebanon, the last Christian to leave will leave from this village."

"I worked very hard and put all my money in the house. In 20 years of work I can't rebuild it," said Chebib, 59, a retired soldier. "But if you ask me to leave, I will go to the front to fight. This is my house. I will never leave."

Taxi driver Karam Khadra is one of a small group of men who return to Fayadieh every few days to check their homes. They sleep in a shelter in a nearby village at night or visit their families camped in the pine forests.

"We come in the day and then go," said Khadra, 50. "Now they use 240-mm mortars, it's very dangerous. That's why we leave."

A 160-mm shell took a chunk off Khadra's balcony. With no petrol he cannot work and cannot start thinking about repairs. "I had a little money in the bank but soon I will have nothing."

"I am proud of my village, it was very beautiful," he says. Further down the road, a 240-mm mortar has peeled almost the entire front wall off an apartment block.

"We were sleeping behind the stairs. That's why we're still alive," said Youssef Shalhine, 59, owner of one apartment.

"The day before the block was hit, nine people from the building who had gone to the shelter were killed. If they had been sleeping here in the building they would be alive," said Shalhine. "It's crazy."

"Now we have no furniture, nothing, we are waiting for God to help us."

## Egyptian police arrest Communists

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egyptian police have arrested 52 alleged Communists planning to topple the government, the national Middle East News Agency (MENA) said.

The agency said Thursday they were members of the Egyptian Communist Workers Party whose aim was to change Egypt's political and social systems by illegal means.

Communist organisations are banned in Egypt.

Attorney-General Gamal Sho-

man told a news conference Sunday police had arrested 41 Shi'ite Muslims and were hunting 16 others suspected of planning to overthrow President Hosni Mubarak and launch an Iranian-style Islamic revolution.

The Shi'ite Muslims — most Egyptian Muslims are members of the Sunni group — were preparing to attack interests in Egypt of Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United States, he said.

Police raided the homes of

suspected Communists early Thursday. Three journalists and three lawyers were among those arrested, MENA said.

The group had tried to promote communism during a one-day strike at Egypt's biggest iron and steel plant, MENA said.

One worker was shot dead, more than a dozen injured and over 600 arrested when security forces raided the Helwan plant south of Cairo Aug. 1 to break up a protest over pay and conditions.

## 'Mossad killed Egyptian Scientist'

BAGHDAD (AP) — The Ruling Baath Party newspaper Friday published a report saying that Israeli intelligence agents killed an Egyptian scientist last month in Alexandria, Egypt.

At Thawra said that Bider, an electronics expert who also served as a scientific adviser to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, was approached by the Israelis to work for them but refused.

The report, by an Egyptian journalist, said Egyptian police arrested four Israeli agents of Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service, in Alexandria after Bider's death.

At Thawra said that Bider, an electronics expert who also served as a scientific adviser to Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, was approached by the Israelis to work for them but refused.

It said Bider also was offered a job by NASA, the U.S. space agency, but turned it down when the Americans insisted he apply for American citizenship and sign a pledge never to supply the Egyptians with information.

At Thawra said that Bider, the son of a well-known Egyptian comedian and theatre director, the late Said Bider, was working on a project involving electronic counter-surveillance measures.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Israeli tries to force bus off road

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli man who was apparently drunk tried to force a public bus off the road Thursday at the site of an attack on a bus last month in which 16 Israelis and tourists were killed, police said. Police said the attack was foiled and no one was injured. Police arrested the man and he was under investigation. The assailant was described as 50 years old, but police did not identify him. The bus left occupied Jerusalem at about noon (0900 GMT) travelling to the Tel Aviv suburb of Rishon LeZion. The assailant sat behind the driver and about 20 kilometres southwest of Jerusalem, he grabbed the wheel and tried to veer the bus off the highway, according to Israel radio. The driver, aided by several passengers overcame the man, it said. The attack occurred on the same stretch of road where a Palestinian from the Gaza Strip forced an Israeli bus off the road on July 6 and killed 16 people, two of them Canadian and one American. The assailant remains in jail. On Thursday, the bus was travelling on the opposite side of the road.

### Qadhafi invites Mubarak to attend anniversary

TUNIS (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has invited Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to attend the 20th anniversary of the Libyan revolution on Sept. 1, Egyptian diplomatic sources in Tunis said Thursday. The two countries have had no diplomatic relations for 12 years but Mubarak and Qadhafi were reconciled in May at an Arab summit in Casablanca.

### Friends of hostage start campaign

LONDON (AP) — Supporters of British hostage John McCarthy on Thursday put up the first of 150 billboards in London to remind Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the public of his plight. "Close your eyes and think of England. John McCarthy has been doing nothing else for three years," said the three-metre by six-metre billboard in the Finchley area of London, part of Thatcher's constituency. Jill Morrell of the Friends of John McCarthy said the group planned to put up 150 such billboards in London and an undetermined number of others in Brighton and Blackpool, where the Labour and Conservative parties respectively will hold their annual conferences this fall. "This first poster in Mrs. Thatcher's constituency is a direct reminder to her that she remains John's only hope," said Morrell. "It is also a reminder to the public that pressure is needed upon the government for something to be done to secure the release of John and the other three British hostages held in the Lebanon."

### Bahrain seeks to stop palm tree decline

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP) — The government is moving with U.S. and other foreign help to halt an alarming decline in palm trees in the country, an official at the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture said Thursday. Sheikh Mohammad Ibn Abdul Wahab Al Khalifa, director of the ministry's research division, told the Associated Press: "We shall try to salvage the situation." He said that in the last 30 or 40 years, the number of Bahrain's palm trees has dwindled from about one million to a little more than one-quarter of that figure. Mohammad, a U.S.-educated prince in Bahrain's ruling family, blamed widespread urbanisation, the increasing salinity of underground water reservoirs and an agricultural trend towards more profitable vegetable growing for the palm's decline.

### Pope discusses Mideast with Soviet envoy

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy (AP) — Pope John Paul II met with a Soviet envoy Thursday and the two discussed religious freedom and the situation in the Middle East, the Vatican said. The Pope received Yuri Karlov, an aide to Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, at his summer residence in the Alban hills south of Rome. Vatican spokesman Joaquin Navarro said the two discussed "issues of common interest, such as religious freedom and peace in the world, with particular reference to the Middle East." No other details were released.

### Iran says F-14 repair centre built

NICOSIA (R) — Iran opened a centre to repair American-built F-14 fighter-bombers Thursday constructed at what it said was a fraction of the cost the United States wanted to charge the late Shah. "The project was carried out by air force experts at a cost of 40 million rials (\$540,000)," the Iranian news agency IRNA said. "Before the victory of the 1979 Islamic revolution, American experts had demanded \$100 million to make the centre operational." IRNA, received in Nicosia, said. The centre at Isfahan's Shahid Babaei air base was inaugurated by air force commander, Brigadier-General Mansour Sattari, IRNA said. It said the first phase of the electronic repair centre was complete and operating. It was capable of manufacturing and repairing F-14 parts, the agency said. The International Institute for Strategic Studies estimates that Iran has only about 10 F-14s in service.

### Lutherans appeal for funds for Sudan

NAIROBI (R) — The Lutheran World Federation appealed for funds Thursday for its food airlift to the besieged Sudanese town of Juba, saying the operation would run out of money next week. The twice-daily Lutheran flights from Nairobi to Juba are the only regular supply link for the town's 300,000 population, most of whom are refugees from Sudan's civil war. "It's the real lifeline of Juba," Bob Koepf, the Lutheran World Federation's relief coordinator for southern Sudan, told Reuters. But he said the airlift would have to close down next week unless fresh funds were received immediately. "To keep a Hercules going you need about \$1 million a month," Koepf said. No truck convoys have reached Juba since last September and the U.N. World Food Programme and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which flew food into the town earlier this year, have shut down their operations there. This leaves the Lutheran flights from Nairobi and the occasional plane from Khartoum as Juba's only supply line.

### Dr. Raji Al Khouri Naser

Pediatrician and member of the Jordan Pediatrician Association

announces that he exclusively works at his private clinic at Um Uthaina commercial market opposite Salam Centre as of Saturday Aug. 19, 1989.

Telephone

Clinic 828924, Residence 816824.

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77111-19

**PROGRAMME ONE**  
15:30 Koran  
15:45 Programme review  
15:45 Children programme  
15:45 Educational programme  
15:45 News summary  
15:45 Message from Iraq  
15:45 A play by Shakespeare  
15:45 Local programme  
15:45 News in Arabic  
15:45 Programme review  
15:45 Consumer's Guide  
15:45 Local programme  
15:45 News in Arabic

**PROGRAMME TWO**  
15:45 Couillotes  
15:45 Dance France  
15:45 News in French  
15:45 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie  
15:45 News in Hebrew  
15:45 Natural Phenomena  
15:45 News in Arabic  
15:45 Allo Allo  
15:45 Saturday Variety Show  
15:45 News in English  
15:45 Feature film: "Something So Right"

### PRAYER TIMES

04:00 Fair  
05:00 (Sunrise) Dufur  
12:37 Dhuhir

16:15 'Asr  
19:15 Maghreb  
20:35 'Isha

### CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Switfiah, Tel. 810740  
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785  
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440  
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757  
Terremosa Church Tel. 622366  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623511  
Anglican Church Tel. 625363, Tel. 628543  
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331  
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261  
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751  
Assam International Church Tel. 683326  
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821264

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be moderately hot with winds northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

Min./max. temp.  
Amman ..... 20 / 34  
Aqaba ..... 25 / 39  
Dumana ..... 20 / 37  
Jordan Valley ..... 25 / 38

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 33.8, Aqaba 39. Humidity readings: Amman 25 per cent, Aqaba 36 per cent.

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

**NIGHT DUTY**  
ADMAN: Dr. Mohammad Hisham ..... 664266  
Dr. Youssef Al Hourani ..... 625478  
Dr. Tayseer Al Sa'di ..... 777636  
Dr. Wael Al Dumani ..... 748000  
First pharmacy ..... 661912  
Ferdous pharmacy ..... 778336  
Al Asasa pharmacy ..... 637053  
Naironah pharmacy ..... 626772  
Al Salem pharmacy ..... 636730  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 644945  
Shuqman pharmacy ..... 676600

**REBID:** Dr. Adel Matallah ..... (—)  
Al Sharaa pharmacy ..... (983238)  
**ZARQA:** Dr. Ziyad Hawatneh ..... (—)

Khalifeh pharmacy ..... 985417  
Queen Alla Int. Airport ..... 06-55200

### EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department ..... 661111  
Civil Defence Immediate  
Rescue ..... 630341  
Civil Defence Emergency ..... 199  
Fire Brigade ..... 192, 621111, 637777  
Blood Bank ..... 891228  
Highway Police ..... 75121  
Traffic Police ..... 896390  
Public Security Department ..... 63021  
Hotel Complaints ..... 605800  
Price Complaints ..... 661176  
Water and Sewerage  
Complaints ..... 897467  
Amman Municipality  
Complaints ..... 787111  
Telephone Information  
(directory assistance) ..... 121  
Overseas Calls ..... 010230  
Central Amman Telephone  
Repeats ..... 623101  
Abdali Telephone Repair ..... 661101  
Jordan Television ..... 77121  
Radio Jordan ..... 774111  
Water Authority ..... 680100  
Jordan Electricity Authority ..... 815615  
Company ..... 636381  
RJ Flight Information ..... 06-55200

### HOSPITALS

**ADMAN:** Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813/32  
Khalifeh Maternity, J. Amn. ..... 642816  
Alkheh Maternity, J. Amn. ..... 642412  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 642362  
**MAJLIS, J. Amman** ..... 636140  
Palestine, Shamsiah ..... 664174  
Shamsiah Hospital ..... 669131  
University Hospital ..... 843845  
Al-Musheer Hospital ..... 662277  
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 6661767  
**AL-ABH, Abdali** ..... 6641646  
Islamic, Al-Musheer ..... 7771073  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 7751176  
Army, Majlis ..... 891611/15  
Queen Alla Hospital ..... 60224950  
Amal Hospital ..... 674155  
**ZARQA:** Zarqa Govt. Hospital ..... (09)83323  
Zarqa National Hospital ..... (09)991071  
Ibn Sina Hospital ..... (09)980732  
**REBID:** Princess Basma Hospital ..... (02)275555  
Great Catholic Hospital ..... (02)272775  
Ibn Al-Nafies Hospital ..... (02)347100  
**AQABA:** Princess Haya Hospital ..... (03)314111

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

**QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**  
This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian. (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (09)55200-5, where it should always be verified.

### ARRIVALS

**Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)**  
05:30 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)  
05:40 Damascus (RJ)  
05:45 Athens (RJ)  
05:50 Cairo (RJ)  
05:55 New Delhi (RJ)  
06:00 Dhahran (RJ)  
06:05 Kuwait (RJ)  
06:10 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
06:15 Larnaka (RJ)  
06:20 Jeddah (RJ)  
06:25 Oman (RJ)  
06:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)  
06:35 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)  
07:05 Cairo (RJ)  
07:15 Athens (RJ)  
07:25 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)  
07:30 Tripoli (RJ)

### Other Flights (Terminal 2)

13:00 Baghdad (IA)  
13:10 Cairo (AS)  
13:20 Kuwait (KD)  
13:30 Tripoli (SN)  
13:40 Riyadh (SV)  
13:50 Rome (AI)  
14:00 Paris, Damascus (AF)

### DEPARTURES

**Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)**  
06:00 Aqaba (RJ)  
06:10 Tripoli (RJ)  
06:15 Athens (RJ)  
06:20 Amman, New York (RJ)  
06:25 Dhahran (RJ)  
06:30 Geneva, Madrid (RJ)  
06:35 London (RJ)  
06:40 Paris (RJ)  
06:45 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)  
06:50 Cairo (RJ)  
06:55 New Delhi (RJ)  
07:00 Kuwait (RJ)  
07:05 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
07:10 Larnaka (RJ)  
07:15 Jeddah (RJ)  
07:20 Oman (RJ)  
07:25 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)  
07:30 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna (RJ)  
07:45 Cairo (RJ)  
07:55 Athens (RJ)  
08:05 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)  
08:10 Tripoli (RJ)

### Other Flights (Terminal 2)

14:00 Baghdad (IA)  
14:10 Cairo (AS)  
14:20 Kuwait (KD)  
14:30 Tripoli (SN)  
14:40 Riyadh (SV)

### MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.  
Apple (golden) ..... 550 / 580  
Apple (red) ..... 620 / 530  
Banana ..... 400 / 530  
Banana (Mekong) ..... 340 / 380  
Beans ..... 320 / 220  
Carrot ..... 250 / 200  
Cabbage ..... 140 / 100  
Cauliflower ..... 270 / 280  
Cm ..... 320 / 180  
Cucumbers (large) ..... 420 / 320  
Cucumbers (small) ..... 300 / 220  
Eggplant ..... 170 / 100  
Fig (green) ..... 300 / 240  
Fig (blue) ..... 1200 / 900  
Grape ..... 1100 / 500  
Grape (red) ..... 250 / 200  
Grape (green) ..... 250 / 200  
Lemon (yellow) ..... 300 / 220  
Lemon (green) ..... 200 / 200  
Melon ..... 80 / 60  
Marrow (large) ..... 500 / 400  
Marrow (





### King Hussein visits USS Elrod docked at Aqaba Port

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein on Thursday visited the U.S. Navy ship USS Elrod which docked at Aqaba port Wednesday on a three-day visit. The King was welcomed by the ship's commander and crew and later made a tour of ship's different sections. King Hussein was accompanied by Their Royal

Highnesses Prince Hamzah and Prince Hashem as well as the Coast Guard commander. Ships of the U.S. Navy's Middle East Force regularly call at Aqaba as part of their routine port visits to friendly states in the region. While in Aqaba officers of the ship call on military and civilian officials and participate in several social

events with local residents. The crew of the USS Elrod participated in sporting events with Jordanian military personnel and toured the ancient Nabatean city of Petra.



Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Thursday presents a diploma to one of the participants of a two-week workshop held at the Nuzha Community Centre in Amman (Petra photo)

### Princess Basma attends conclusion of workshop

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Thursday attended a ceremony at the conclusion of a two-week workshop designed to raise the efficiency and improve the performance of instructors in dress shops operated by the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAF) centres around the Kingdom.

The princess, who is also chairman of the QAF's board of trustees, presented diplomas to the 25 participants in the workshop who came from Ma'an, Karak, Tafleh, Mafrag and Madaba regions.

The ceremony was held at the Nuzha Community Centre in Amman, which is operated by the Jordanian Save the Children Fund (JSCF) which is run by an executive committee headed by Princess Basma.

The participants received advanced theoretical and practical training in dressmaking and were

instructed on means of ensuring occupational safety for the dress-makers in various centres.

Princess Basma inspected the folklore wing at the community centre where a folk exhibition, displaying national and traditional costumes has been organised.

The JSCF aims to assist in raising the standard of services provided for children and women, provide care to contribute to the physical and mental development of children, offer women health and nutrition programmes, teach and train local girls in industries and traditional crafts and cooperate and work with local communities.

The Nuzha centre is situated in a heavily populated and low-income area of Amman. Its activities are supported and financed by the Amman Chamber of Commerce and QAF.



### Sharif Zaid visits Army HQ

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Sharif Zaid bin Shaker Thursday called at the Armed Forces Headquarters in Amman and met with Army Chief of Staff General Fathi Abu Taleb. A number of issues of concern to the Armed Forces were discussed at the meeting (Petra photo)

### Arab ministers to study joint information plan

TUNIS (Petra) — Ministers of Information meeting here to discuss a pan-Arab informational strategy have entrusted a technical committee, grouping a number of delegates, including Jordan's, to conduct a study on the proposed joint information plan.

Minister of Culture and Information Nasouh Al Majali, who represented Jordan at the ministerial meeting urged the Arab League to come up with

new and appropriate plans that can boost Arab informational activities around the world and help the Arab nation deal with external threats and challenges.

Majali referred to numerous attempts on the part of hostile elements to dismember the Arab society and called on Arab countries to adopt a joint plan that would foil the ambitions of the enemies of the Arab nation.

### Jordan, Iraq to discuss draft transport agreement

AMMAN (J.T.) — Officials and transport specialists from Jordan and Iraq will open a meeting here Saturday to discuss a draft agreement on implementing a recently concluded transport deal.

The two-day meeting will be dedicated to discussing the projected company for the transportation of goods and passengers between the two countries before referring the agreement to the respective governments for approval.

The agreement, signed in Baghdad on Aug. 8, seeks to stimulate the transport sectors' operations in the two countries.

On Aug. 27, a joint committee will convene in the port city of Aqaba to discuss the implementation of minutes agreed at a meeting on transport held in Amman last October.

On the following day the two sides will discuss ways to handle damages to imported products destined for Iraq via Aqaba.

Iraq imports a great deal of goods through the Aqaba Port and is currently contemplating the construction of a rail link with Jordan in a bid to further facilitate transport operations between the two countries.

### 7 die in road accident

KARAK (J.T.) — Seven people were killed and three others were injured in a road accident that occurred on the Karak-Muta Road in southern Jordan. The accident involved a civil defence car heading to the Karak Government Hospital and a truck moving in the opposite direction.

According to local press reports, the civil defence car was carrying members of a family suffering from food poisoning for treatment at the hospital when the accident occurred. Three of the family members and four civil defence officers were killed when their vehicle overturned and was engulfed in fire as a result of the

collision, the reports said. The injured were taken by another civil defence car to the Karak Hospital, suffering from burns and food poisoning.

A report in Al Rai Arabic daily said that an electric short circuit caused a fire in the home of a citizen in the Balqa area, resulting in light burns to the owner of the house, but extensive property losses.

The report said that the sum of \$12,600 kept inside the house were among the various items that went up in flames along with the furniture. Civil Defence officials took part in the fire-fighting operation.

**SESSIONS FOR NON-ARAB MUSLIM WOMEN:** The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs has agreed to hold sessions for non-Arab Muslim women at the Islamic Cultural Centre on weekly and half-monthly basis so as to familiarise them with the principles of Islam. (Petra)

### WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

#### EXHIBITION

- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artists Khaleel Ghamamah and Abdullah Kamaleh, and the Syrian artist Wafaa Al Marri at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.
- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artist 'Adnan Al Hiti at the Royal Cultural Centre.

#### LECTURE

- ★ A lecture entitled "The Islamic City" by Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Douari at Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation — 6:30 p.m.

## Princess Sarvath opens exhibition on Deir Alla archaeological finds

LEIDEN (J.T.) — An exhibition shedding light on archaeological discoveries in Jordan around 800 B.C. was opened at the museum of the University of Leiden in Holland by Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath.

The princess delivered a speech on the occasion underlining the historic significance of the discoveries found by a Dutch team working under the direction of Professor Henk Franken from the Leiden Institute, in cooperation with the Department of Antiquities in Jordan.

The exhibition coincided with a symposium prepared at the same university during which further discussion focusing on the artefacts of Jordan in general and those found in the Deir Alla area in particular was held.

The exhibition displays artefacts excavated at the Deir Alla region in the Jordan Valley with the help of the Dutch Archaeologists.

According to the Department of Antiquities in Amman the excavations were initiated under Professor Franken in 1960 and continued until 1967.

Work resumed in 1976 as a joint project between the Department of Antiquities, the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology at Yarmouk University and the Department of Archaeology of the State University of Leiden, the department said.

It added that the publication of the results of the first phase of the excavations in Deir Alla was a watershed event in the study of the Iron Age culture in Jordan.

For the first time a distinctive indigenous culture was recognised and consequently it became possible to diminish the tendency to see Jordan as always a kind of marginal area of boundary zone.

This indigenous character is reflected in some of the Iron Age pottery traditions and types which were of local development and not connected with traditions in neighbouring countries.

The inscriptions too, which were painted on thin, smooth plaster surfaces, and dated to 800 B.C., are thought to be a local variety of Aramaic writing tradition.

At the opening ceremony in Leiden, Princess Sarvath presented Professor Franken with the Jordanian Independence Medal as conferred on him by His



HRH Princess Sarvath

Majesty King Hussein in recognition of his services, his remarkable achievement and his efforts to bolster Dutch-Jordanian relations.

### College for occupational therapy opens Sept. 16

By Tareq Al Momani  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A college for occupational therapy will open on Sept. 16 for the first time in Jordan next month to deal with the rehabilitation of patients by returning them to the community with the highest degree of remaining capabilities.

Specialists involved in the project told the Jordan Times that the profession has existed for 50 years in many countries, but it is now being organised properly in Jordan with the help of the Farah Royal Jordanian Rehabilitation Centre at the King Hussein Medical Centre.

Rehabilitation services to patients is at present conducted with the help of three Jordanian specialists who acquired training in Britain and the United States, but Jordan is in need of at least 150 therapists to work in this field, according to these specialists.

They said that approval was given to establish the projected college through the efforts of the General Union of Voluntary Societies (GUVS) and the National Medical Institution (NMI).

They said the college will open its doors for training therapists in the coming few weeks. Princess Majda Ra'd, who is chairman of the board of the "College of Occupational Therapy" said she was very enthusiastic about the project.

"I know what the birth of this college means to Jordan and the process of rehabilitation. I have tried to recruit occupational therapists for Al Hussein Society for the Physically Handicapped and found it very difficult and very costly," the Princess said.

"I am confident that the college will be as successful as the planning stages have been, because we have a strong board and a dedicated group of people," the Princess added.

The college director told the Jordan Times that students taking the three-year course will have a variety of subjects including anatomy, physiology, kinesiology, psychology and sociology in their first year of study.

The second year will feature medicine, surgery, and psychiatry, while the final year will be taken up mainly with clinical practice, the director, Joseph Busuttil said.

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taught occupational therapy skills and techniques in theory and practice; and will be awarded a diploma.

Dr. Fakhri Hourani, director of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Department at the Farah Royal Jordanian Rehabilitation Centre, said that a specialist team should be available to obtain the full benefits of a rehabilitation programme for patients.

"Each specialist in the team will have special responsibilities, providing the optimal benefits to the patients in his charge," Dr. Hourani noted.

He said that the occupational therapy specialist will be one of the leading members of the team because his main work is to improve functional, neurological and psychological abilities of the patients, through several treatment activities.

Interviewed by the Jordan Times, Mrs. H. Batta, initiator of the occupational therapy project, noted that the voluntary services in Jordan had been experiencing great difficulties in recruiting occupational therapists from abroad.

She said that GUVS, the Al Hussein Society for the Physically Handicapped and the Cerebral Palsy Foundation (CPF) have together decided to introduce the occupational therapy project and establish a college to pave the way for this service.

The first few thousand dinars came from a tea party organised by volunteers. The British Council offered a scholarship for the existing occupational therapists to further their studies abroad, eventually taking over the running of the college. Mr. Tareq Rajab from the New English

School offered further financial assistance. GUVS tripled the amount. At that stage the National Medical Institution, with the enthusiasm of its director Dr. Daoud Hanania, responded very favourably in helping out with the physical resources and some of the equipment.

The American funded PETRA, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Japanese Embassy became involved in the venture.

A feasibility study was prepared, and within 18 months, the idea became a reality.

The college will take 12 students whose tuition fees will be paid by the project. The successful students on selection will also have free books and a guaranteed position, at the end of the three-year course.

The college is presently situated at the Farah Rehabilitation Centre within the King Hussein Medical Centre and it is hoped that within the next few years, the college will be transferred to the University of Jordan.

An occupational therapy service is available in most countries in hospitals, social services departments, special schools, voluntary organisation centres, large industrial concerns, factories and ports.

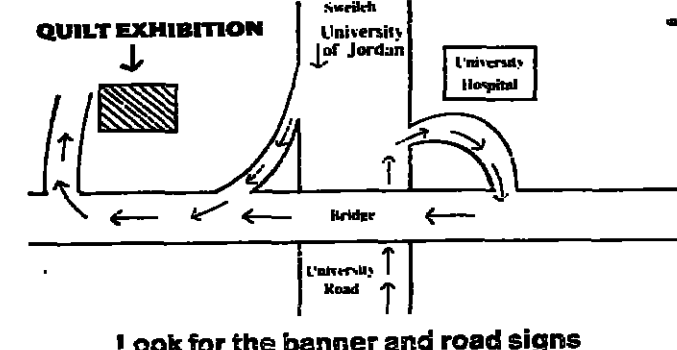
Researches in various countries have shown that a conservative estimate is a ratio of 1 occupational therapist per 20,000 population. Translated into Jordanian needs, this means an immediate need of 150 therapists.

At present only 3 Jordanian therapists are available within the King Hussein Medical Centre, which justifies the present location of the college.

### Save the Children Federation invites you to

### JORDAN RIVER QUILT EXHIBITION

Friday, Saturday and Sunday Aug. 25, 26 and 27  
From 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.  
Villa opposite University Hospital  
Tel: 628760, 656872



Look for the banner and road signs

### INVITATION TO BID

Date: Aug. 23rd, 1989  
Loan No.: 2587 — JO  
Bid No. 8/W2/89

1. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has received a loan from the World Bank (IBRD), and the Housing Bank of Jordan (HB), in various currencies towards the cost of a Second Urban Development Project and it is intended that part of the proceeds of this loan will be applied to eligible payments under the Contract for JASAL AMIR ALI/UPGRADING. Bidding is open to bidders qualified by the UDD to execute tender under UDP3 and also classified by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the first or second grade buildings and water and sewers.

2. The Urban Development Department (UDD) now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for furnishing the necessary labour, materials, equipment and services for the construction and completion of the following:

Infrastructure (water, sewerage, drainage, roads and footpaths, electricity networks, and site works) within a site of about (17.20) hectares to service approximately (468) new and existing residential plots.

3. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from the head of Tenders Department, and inspect the bidding documents at the office of the UDD, UDD Marka Housing Project, Amman.

Telephone: 899361/62/63  
P.O. Box: 927198  
Amman - Jordan.  
Telex: 2224S UDD JO

4. A complete set of bidding documents may be purchased by any interested eligible bidder on the submission of a written application to the above and upon payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 150. Additional sets of documents may be purchased each at the same price.

5. All bids must be accompanied by a bid security in an acceptable form of not less than JD 50,000 and must be delivered to the Director General, UDD, P.O. Box 927198 Amman - Jordan on or before 12:00 noon local time, on Sept. 20, 1989.

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## Racing against warships

LEBANON is only one step short of internationalising its conflict with the convergence of foreign warships in the Eastern Mediterranean amid threats that some of them could be attacked if they dared to approach the Lebanese coast. France has said that its fleet in the region is on a humanitarian mission while no explanation has been forthcoming from the U.S., whose Sixth Fleet ships are also reported anchored off the Lebanese coast, though at a safe distance. The Soviet Union has declared that its warships are not in the region — at least not those named in international reports. No-one seems to know what exactly the foreign warships are doing or intend to do in the Eastern Mediterranean. However, it does not appear that Paris and Washington are planning any new foray into the labyrinth of Lebanese violence. Amidst this confusing picture, optimists tend to see a glimmer of hope that the tension that engulfs the region today could herald fratricidal Arab as well as international moves to avert armed hostilities from breaking out.

On the other hand, the prevailing tension is the perfect recipe for an outburst of extremism which could easily drag France and/or the U.S. into the conflict, whether or not they like it. Quite simply, an extremist attack on French or American targets anywhere in the world and claimed, rightly or otherwise, by one of those underground extremist groups in Lebanon could easily invite French or American wrath on the Lebanese coast. Alarmed as it may be, the fact remains that the vision of such a threat materialising is very strong. Averting the threat is possibly one of the aims of the Soviet Union, which has sent a top-level envoy to the area in what could easily be described as a high-powered Moscow effort to talk to everyone concerned and single out common grounds.

The question hangs in the air: What are we, the Arabs, doing about the situation in Lebanon? It was heartening to hear a report that an Algerian team arrived in Beirut Friday. But what remains unknown is what is the goal of the team. Is it a bid to revive the aborted Arab mission in Lebanon or to try the Algerian hand in defusing the tension before the situation gets out of control?

By all counts, eliminating the tension should be the priority, but there are many who ask: Should it be? Isn't it better to keep the tension high with the logical hope that the foes in the Lebanese conflict would realise their folly and accept the inevitability of dialogue?

However, past experiences have shown us that logic fades into oblivion when it comes to Lebanon of the past 15 years. It is not difficult to see at least some Lebanese factions taking up "the challenge" instead of detecting the proverbial fear of God in the presence of mighty foreign warships off their coast.

The only way out of the quagmire appears to be effective international involvement through the U.N. Security Council. But no such effort will bear fruit without Arab guidance and coordination. Therefore, it is incumbent upon the Arab states to launch contacts with the international powers with a view to ensuring that the independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty as well as the Arab character of Lebanon are preserved no matter what and the people of Lebanon are freed from the throes of violence which have raked their lives for the past 14 years.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Israel's manoeuvres in the international arena in its drive to counter the Palestinian intifada was discussed by Al Ra'i daily. The paper said that Shamir is wrong to believe that his idea of talking to Palestinians in the occupied territories could bring about a substitute for the PLO to negotiate a settlement favourable to Zionist whims. The paper said that even those whom Shamir is talking to listen to instructions from the Palestinian leadership and aim to serve Palestinian people's interests. The paper also attacked Israel's call on Washington to stop its dialogue with the PLO in Tunis and said that it is intended to cause a split among the Palestinian people. The paper said that nothing can mislead the world public opinion about the realities in the Middle East and nothing can conceal the terrorist actions committed by the Israelis against the Arab population. Israel can do nothing to cause a split within the Palestinian ranks no matter how hard it might try to do so on the international arena, the paper added. It said that the Palestinians are determined to pursue the struggle under the PLO leadership until justice is established.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily refers in his column to a call by an Iranian newspaper to start procedures for the exchange of prisoners of war with Iraq. Mahmoud Rimawi says that it seems that Rafsanjani, the Iranian strong man is now taking more realistic steps towards the Gulf situation and could be heading for total peace with Iraq. The writer says that it is time that Tehran thought about humanitarian issues like the exchange of war prisoners and can take other steps towards settling the border issue with Iraq at a later stage. If Iraq's condition for a withdrawal of its forces is linked to Iran's acceptance of the idea of clearing the Shatt Al Arab waterway, then it is not difficult for both sides to settle the problem, says the writer. He notes that although Iran is now involved in bolstering the stand of its agents in Lebanon, Rafsanjani could be contemplating other ideas too. The exchange of prisoners, he adds, should precede all other considerations and should materialise it could greatly improve Iran's image before the world.

Al Dastour daily dealt with the situation in Lebanon and said that the situation is now ripe for diplomatic efforts at the international level to find a lasting settlement to the whole Lebanese issue. The paper noted that the present lull in the fighting, coupled with renewed calls on the part of the Arab League for reactivating the mission of the tripartite committee in Lebanon could be optimistic signs. The present calm could open the way for the Arab League mediators to resume their peaceful mission and defuse the present tension resulting from foreign attempts to interfere, the paper added. It said that though various diplomatic efforts are welcome to help out in the peace seeking endeavour, the Arab League should be helped to resume its efforts as soon as possible to bring about a peaceful settlement to Lebanon.

## Right analysis, wrong conclusion

By P.V. Vivekanand

YASSER Arafat's warning last week that Palestinian patience was running out over the snail's pace in the vicious circle which the U.S. describes as the Middle East peace process seems to have irked many Israelis, even some of those who could marginally be described as "moderate." For many, it is a new weapon to be used with its fullest might to back away at the moderate Palestinian approach to peace efforts. Their basic contention is that the patience that Arafat is talking about relates mainly to what they see as Palestinian hopes that the U.S. will, sooner or later, "force" Israel to deliver the occupied territories on a platter to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). No Sir, I beg to differ (for whatever it is worth).

First of all, it is a safe conclusion that the mainstream Palestinian leadership, as represented by Arafat and the PLO Executive Committee, has accepted that neither the U.S. nor any other single party in world is capable of "forcing" Israel to do anything it does not want to do, at least at this point in time. The only exception is the people in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip who can and are moving steadily towards making the territories totally ungovernable for the occupiers. Even for the most hardline cynics, it is clear that there is more than even indications that there has been a firm turn towards moderation in Palestinian thinking in the last one year. That should be more than encouraging enough for international diplomatic thinking, particularly American, which, I am told, considers a 20 per cent chance as good odds in trying to settle problems.

To me, the patience Arafat referred to last week is directly linked to the Palestinian posture in the U.S.-PLO dialogue; a posture of optimism and hopes that the acceptance of a two-state solution has sunk in deep among the Palestinians. They may not exactly be happy with it, but they have realised that it is the only feasible solution and the best that could be hoped for. But, what is not forthcoming is an American endorsement of a two-state solution, let alone acknowledgement of the right of the Palestinian people to have an independent state on their soil.

The questions that Arafat posed to the U.S. administration were very clear, though not in so many words: Why does the U.S. very studiously balk at acknowledging the Palestinian right to self-determination while on the other hand it is willing to recognise the "legitimate political rights of the Palestinian people"? Is or is not "self-determination" the fundamental pillar of the legitimate political rights of any people?

Continued refusal

So, the issue at stake is not whether or not the U.S. will force Israel to give up the occupied territories; it is simply a question of American refusal to acknowledge the Palestinian right to an independent state. It is over this refusal that the Palestinian patience is running out, particularly after Jordan's relinquishing of all territorial links with the West Bank has underlined the Palestinian identity of the occupied territories.

Adding insult to injury is the pointed circumvention by the Americans of the idea of an international conference. The Palestinians may be induced to accept that the U.S. cannot publicly recognise Palestinian right to independence, as long as a final settlement to the problem is not arrived at through a proper forum based on international legitimacy. But, instead of trying to seek to set up such a forum, Washington is blindly, or perhaps conveniently, following the red herring thrown in by the Israelis in the form of the much-touted Shamir plan for Palestinian elections. What is happening to the proposal for an international conference, which is supported by an overwhelming majority of the international community? Why is the U.S. very pointedly ignoring the call and redirecting the PLO to Israel's plan for elections and autonomy and an unknown fate for the West Bank and Gaza Strip? Above all, Washington seems to think that the PLO should feel honoured that the dialogue is continuing regardless of the fact that it is getting nowhere.

So, the Palestinians have more than enough reasons to lose patience with the American game, in which the U.S. not only throws a loaded dice but also wants to be the banker and croupier rolled into one.

The alarm bell that Arafat sounded during his visit to Amman last week should have been more than clear to those Israelis who were willing to listen to it on the same wave length. He was not

threatening to "unleash fresh fires of violence" as some Israelis argue forcibly; he was just pointing out to the reality that the deadlock in the American-PLO dialogue is playing right into the hands of hardliners who will, no doubt, gain the upper hand in due course of time if the Americans are not willing to budge from their position. The losers in the end will be those Palestinians who have accepted peaceful negotiations as an inevitability, those Arabs who support this position and those Israelis who have shown signs of willingness for territorial compromise. And the region will continue to see more and more bloodshed and a perpetual state of instability.

Many may accuse me of pulling a veil over the militancy with which the PLO pursued its struggle until that fateful day in Algiers in November last year when the Palestine National Council (PNC) finally accepted a two-state solution. I would like to remind them that the so-called Palestinian change of mind did not come overnight. On the contrary, it was the result of years of trying to back a system, which only gathered more solidity with every blow and hit back with more than what it received, thus leading to a situation when the utility of a "military option" became so pronounced that dialogue appeared as the only recourse. My interpretation of Arafat's address to the U.N. in 1974 is simple: there indeed is an olive branch, and the gun is to protect the option of the olive branch. To be sure, the message could not have been read so then; but it began crystallising with Arafat's Cairo declaration and makes very good logic today.

The Americans know better

Isn't it obvious that Arafat has staked his political future on hopes that the U.S. will reciprocate for his peace strategy by making tangible moves which he could show to his hardline opponents? It is naive to think the Americans are ignorant over this particular aspect. They should know more than anyone else that Arafat and his political moves would be up the creek without a paddle, as it could turn out to be today or tomorrow, if Washington does not step forth with courage and vision to tear away the iron screen drawn over its eyes mostly by internal political considerations.

Another argument put forth by Israel concerns the political programme recently adopted by Fatah. The programme is seen as a "slap in the face for all those who detected hopeful, if uncertain, signs of a shift towards accommodation, understanding and peace" in the Palestinian strategy pronounced late last year.

What, may I ask, do they expect? A written statement signed by every Palestinian on the face of earth that he or she accepts that Israel's U.S.-supplied military might is totally unquestionable, that the internationally recognised rights of the occupied against the occupier are not applicable in Palestine, that no-one would even think of raising an eyebrow over systematic violations of human rights and that the Palestinians should only be more than grateful for whatever the Zionist state is gracious enough to hand out even if it meant continued occupation and oppression and treatment as last-grade citizens?

Stripping and beyond

To me, that is what it means when Israel raises a hue and cries over the usage of the term "armed struggle" by the Palestinians. Are they not overlooking the elementary fact that the central fibre that holds the Palestinian leadership today would have crumbled against headline onslaught had Fatah dropped the phrase from its political programme? An ironic remark by a Palestinian leader comes to mind: "they have already made us strip our jackets by now. What they want now is for us to take off our shirts. They will want us, before we enter the international conference (if it is ever convened), to strip to our underwear. I leave it to your imagination, gentlemen, what they would do to us inside the conference."

It is against these kinds of arguments that the mainstream PLO leadership is pursuing its moderate course. It is even more ironic when it has very little to show as a result.

As if it was not enough, the so-called moderates in Israel are raising questions over the PLO's recognition of the right of the Zionist state to exist. Well, what more evidence so they want than the very fact that the PLO has repeatedly said that it is willing to open dialogue on equal footing with Israel but it is their own leaders who are refusing to talk with the PLO on a just and fair

settlement based on international legitimacy. It is their own leaders who are using every opportunity to reaffirm their rejection of the PLO as the representative of the very people whose future would be the focus of discussion and rebutting every PLO move to initiate dialogue.

When the "moderates" also find fault with the PLO's objection to any Palestinian discussing the Shamir plan with the Israelis, they obviously sidestep the glaring truth that the proposal is tailor-made to mutilate every Palestinian aspiration to regain usurped rights. One can understand the argument if the plan did meet with the basic prerequisites; that elections be held in a free and democratic atmosphere devoid of any chance of rigging by the occupation power; that the occupation power removes itself from the scene with a very clear acceptance that the idea of elections is part of an overall process leading to a just and comprehensive settlement based on the eventual establishment of an independent Palestinian state alongside the state of Israel. As long as the occupation power rejects these, with as much venom and vehemence over the basic issue of relinquishing territory as it is doing today, then can anyone be blamed for opposing any talks on a plan which bodes only ill for the occupied? Quite simply, what is there to discuss when it is made clear by the occupation power that it will not accept an independent Palestinian state, now or ever?

I do not doubt it for a second when Israel says its occupation cannot be ended by violence, for it is obvious that the strong internal and external considerations which block an all-out Israeli military campaign to stamp out the uprising will not hold if events were to reach a make-or-break level. It is very difficult to envisage any worry of consideration over international public opinion or domestic opposition pulling the Israelis short of exercising their full military options against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories if and when the uprising hits a crescendo of violence coupled with real external political pressure on the Zionist state for a just and fair solution to the root conflict. The PLO appears to be fully aware of the strong possibilities of such an eventuality, whose outcome will be totally unpredictable. But, contrary to Israeli expectations, it would appear that it is not the awareness but the unpredictability that is more influential on PLO thinking; but with the same result — that it has accepted that violence cannot end the occupation. So, the argument that the first PLO move should be made towards accepting that violence cannot be a means to achieve its goals does not hold water simply because the acceptance is already there, if only the Israelis will seek to find it.

The second move, as demanded by Israeli "moderates," should be PLO complacency with the "legal rights of Israel as an occupier." A point seemingly well taken, but not when such "legal rights" clear the way for the harsh and oppressive practices that the occupation army applies against the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. To say the least, how can it be accepted that an Israeli soldier can "shoot to kill" with one hand and issue an identity card with the other? What is the compatibility between the two?

Arafat may or may not have appeared dramatic over his emphasis and focus on the ID cards as "discrimination" and a human rights issue; but to accuse him of "incomprehension of the world he lives in" for questioning Israel's right to issue such document is totally absurd simply because he was only showing what has made him a "survivor and a good politician." How many Nazi-issued ID cards and symbols were produced for maximum effect in the Israeli court trying "Ivan Demjanjuk"? Arafat was only borrowing a leaf from the Israeli book when he pulled out an Israeli-issued magnetic card from his pocket and waved it around for the benefit of world press and television cameras. It showed how alert he was to every avenue to press his case against the Israelis.

If the so-called moderates in Israel have any moderate view of the Palestinian struggle and its new course and goals, the natural reaction would have been an awareness that when Arafat says the PLO peace strategy is in peril it is time they themselves contributed to repair the situation. On the contrary, what we are getting is a totally negative approach to the issue. That is what is more saddening.

## World War II still shadows Germans

By Mark Heinrich  
Reuter

BONN — Fifty years after Hitler's Germany attacked Poland to ignite World War II, the Germans bear the legacy of a divided nation and the burden of atonement for Nazi atrocities.

Few Germans in East or West brood over the war's aftermath today as they outlast much of the world in their standard of living. Their rebuilt societies betray only traces of the tremendous destruction wrought by Hitler's failed war.

But behind the facade of industrial modernity, the conflict triggered by the invasion of Poland on Sept. 1, 1939 still shadows and inhibits East and West Germany in a myriad of ways.

Most evident is the partition of the nation into capitalist and Communist spheres, along the boundaries of the zones occupied in 1945 by the victorious Soviet and Western — U.S., British and French — war allies.

West Germany, a parliamentary democracy, is committed to seeking reunification under free elections.

East Germany's Communists say there is no German transcending postwar boundaries, suggesting a greater Germany would jeopardise peace in Europe just as it did in 1939.

It would not be the sole decision of Germans anyway.

Not only has the Soviet Union long feared and opposed a reunited Germany, but the Western occupation powers have retained a legal right to a major say on reunification and any change in West Germany's eastern borders.

That right took the place of an allied peace treaty with Germany, never signed because of the East-West standoff over its future orientation as a united state.

The allied presence which subjugated Nazi Germany never left. Some 380,000 Soviet soldiers remain in East Germany to guard

what is today the front line of the Warsaw Pact military alliance. Facing them are 370,000 U.S., British and French troops in West Germany as the forward wedge of NATO.

West and East Germany have adopted radically different approaches to the issue of responsibility for the war.

West Germany rejects the idea of collective guilt for war crimes but says Germans are morally bound to atone for them, above all the murder of six million Jews.

Bonn has paid more than 82 billion marks (\$43 billion) to victims of Nazism — mostly Jewish — throughout the world and cultivated friendly relations with Israel.

West German courts have also jailed more than 6,000 war criminals and 10,000 cases are still under investigation.

East Germany has rebuffed Western pressure to also shoulder a moral burden for the war, claiming that big capitalists and

craven non-Communist politicians ushered the Nazis into power.

The East Berlin government has paid not a cent of restitution to Jews and has never recognised Israel. However, it says it has prosecuted about 12,880 war criminals over the past 40 years.

West Germany's first chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, said four decades ago that among Bonn's most vital postwar tasks would be to mend fences with Jews, the Poles and the French.

French-West German relations are excellent today. Bonn and Paris form the twin pillars of the European Community and their close bilateral cooperation includes joint defence planning.

But Polish-West German ties remain snarled by bitterness from the war. German conservatives lay legal claim to former eastern German provinces the allies awarded to Poland, and demand full minority rights for ethnic Germans still living there.

Poland rejects both demands

and believes the Germans are obliged by their wartime aggression to provide generous aid for rebuilding the Polish economy.

The chronic dispute has blocked trade deals and has prevented West German President Richard von Weizsaecker from paying a visit of reconciliation to Warsaw on the 50th anniversary of the Nazi invasion.

A more latent legacy of World War II among West Germans can be detected in the web of taboos that serve to assuage a sense of shame for war crimes and satisfy the watchful international community. Some examples:

— Germans eschew public criticism of Jews or Israel, for fear of raising the impression of unrepentant anti-Semitism.

— Anyone who says he is "proud to be German" risks being discredited as a right-wing zealot or, worse, "neo-Nazi." It follows that national feeling in West Germany is the weakest of any major industrial country.

— West Germany avoids strik-

ing a political profile abroad equal to its economic muscle to counteract the lingering Nazi-tainted stereotype of German supremacy.

The war's shadow also hangs over the military cemeteries found in almost every town of any size in West Germany. More than three million German soldiers died on the battlefield.

Another 1.2 million servicemen and hundreds of thousands of civilians remain missing from the war, and a variety of charitable agencies are still trying to track their fates.

Among the rare physical vestiges of World War II surviving in West Germany is the bombed-out bulk of West Berlin's Gendarmenstrasse (memorial church), which is kept a ruin as a reminder of war's madness.

Shrapnel and bullet holes still pockmark buildings in East Berlin, and some burned-out ruins and empty lots linger as evidence of allied bombing raids.

## 75 years since the First World War began

By Werner Birkenmaier

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago, on August 1 1914, Germany mobilised and declared war on Russia. Two days later war was declared on France.

When German troops disregarded Belgian neutrality and invaded Belgium, Britain entered the war on 4 August.

Most Germans were convinced their country had been the victim of a brutal attack. Most people in Britain thought Britain was the victim of brutality. French people thought France was.

Most people on both sides thought: "We don't want to fight but we now have no other choice."

In Germany the declaration of war triggered a wave of enthusiasm that swept the entire country. After 40 years of peace young people looked forward to the change from everyday routine.

A young lieutenant said: "War is like Christmas." Older men agreed that war was a thunder-stroke that would clear the air.

"The war will cleanse mankind of evil substances," the novelist Ernst Glaser had one of his heroes say. Many Germans of the day would have agreed.

But the war that was later to be known as the First World War was lost for Germany, on water even more clearly than on land, even before the first shot was fired.

The reasons dated well back into the 19th century. The creation of a German nation-state in 1866 and 1871 called into question once and for all the European balance of power established by the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

For the first time in centuries the Germans themselves were in control of the German question. Yet Bismarck was alone in realising that the new Germany

would long need, in view of its troublesome location in the heart of Europe, to exercise restraint if it was to survive.

He knew that nothing would endanger the German Reich more seriously than German nationalism, which was all the more vehement for coming so late, unless it was to exercise self-restraint.

In 1887 Bismarck warned the Reichstag: "We are one of what Metetrach called saturated states."

The Reich was only as strong as it was prepared to accept its borders, to come to terms with its endangered location in the heart of Europe and to give longer-established powers preference in world affairs, thereby remaining a predictable factor.

Bismarck's successor, Reich Chancellor Caprivi, continued a foreign policy of moderation. He appreciated that the Franco-Russian entente of 1892 in particular

posed a deadly threat to Germany, which from then on relied entirely on Britain for its security.

As Germany progressed rapidly from an agricultural to an industrialised country and began to compete with Britain in world markets, its trade offensive had to be offset in terms of security.

In other words, Germany must do all it could to avoid challenging Britain. It must forego further colonies and naval expansion.

Yet they were exactly what the German bourgeoisie dreamt of. Germany's future, said Admiral Tirpitz of the Navy Office, lay on the seven seas. Many Germans shared this sentiment.

Their ardour to draw level with the British cast caution to the winds.

Britain's world power status ruled out a German break-through from the Reich's central location. Britain had thwarted Napoleon's plans for world power and was to thwart Hitler's too.

At the turn of the century Tirpitz and the Kaiser felt this British bolt must be drawn or yield to the German claim for naval status. So all British offers of an alliance were ill-advisedly brushed aside.

Even in 1912, when Haldane, the British defence minister, called for a halt to the arms build-up, the Kaiser and his military advisers saw fit to ignore the proposal.

The balance of world power turned to Germany's disadvantage as a result.

The sentiment in Germany that Europe was not enough triggered a nervous response in Whitehall, as did the first attributes of world power status to which Germany laid claim.

Lord Escher was firmly convinced that in the foreseeable future a gigantic struggle for pre-eminence lay ahead between Germany and Europe.

There were growing fears in London that Britain might no longer be in a position to defend itself on its own.

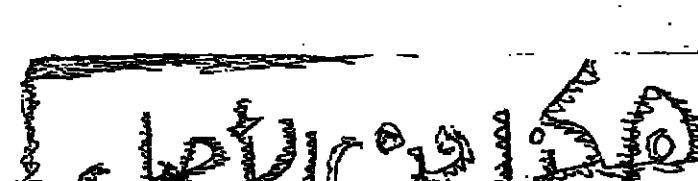
The result was the entente cordiale with France of 1904 and the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907, which between them wrought a radical change in the balance of power in Europe.

Germany in contrast was so afraid of being isolated that it attached increasing importance to its pact with Austria. The Kaiser referred to ties between the two as "Nibelung loyalty."

Germany thus set aside the shrewd proviso Bismarck had added to his alliance commitments toward Austria.

In the event of a war between Russia and Austria, the Iron Chancellor had ruled, Germany would only support Austria if Russia was the aggressor.

In the final phase of the Bosnian crisis, in 1909, the chief of the German general staff, Moltke, expressly assured his Austrian counterparts that Vienna could rely on Berlin's support in the event of war irrespective of who was to blame.





## London hosts Islamic art exhibition



HRH Crown Princess Haya

LONDON — More than 200 artists from 22 Arab and Islamic countries will be represented at the first international exhibition of Contemporary Art from the Islamic World, being organised in London's Barbican Centre, under the joint patronage of Their Royal Highnesses Crown Prince Hassan and the Duke of Kent.

The exhibition will be formally inaugurated next month and will be open to the public from September 15 to October 13 1989.

"Contemporary Art from the Islamic World" is a comprehensive display comprising of more than 250 paintings, sculptures, drawings, prints and ceramics drawn from over 1,000 works in the permanent collection of Jordan's National Art Gallery in Amman, and put together over the last two decades by its President, Her Royal Highness Princess Haya bint Al Hussein, herself an outstanding practising painter, the exhibition brings to London for the first time a unique survey of an increasing sector of contemporary world art.

As one art critic — former editor of Studio magazine — Mr. George Whittet commented at a recent preview, "What comes through in this fascinating assembly is the inherent characteristics of a unifying Islamic heritage, most distinctly of all in the employment of calligraphy in its literal use of writing beautifully a meaningful name or phrase and as a text of poetry illustrated on the same page by a graphic interpretative image.

"Landscape is a favoured theme," he noted, "with some

striking perspectives of hills, town architecture and the mysterious recession of darkness in a desert night, empty yet alive with memory. Realism is convincing in scenes of family and community life ... Overall the heartening impression is of a great range of individual creativeness relying on the stimulus of life itself to the spirit of the artist resulting in much genuine self-discovery, owing nothing to the imitative pastiche of fashionable American and European pictures."

"Inevitably the exhibition must provoke much thought and induce pleasurable response to the largest display of contemporary art from Islamic countries yet seen in Britain," he concluded — British Tourist Authority.

## An actor's soul

By Jacqueline Trescott  
Washington Post

WASHINGTON — Actually, David Hurst balked at playing the mad creative genius Ezra Pound. But it wasn't because this gray-haired son of Austrian Jews killed in a Nazi concentration camp thought playing the avowed fascist and anti-Semite was unconscionable.

"I didn't think I was right for the role," he says slowly. Hurst is bewildered by the question of his attraction to the script, which contains the odious language and ideas of Pound's World War II broadcasts on Italian radio attacking Jews. "It's a good part," he says.

Hard lobbying by the author and director of "Incommunicado," which started at the Wilma Theatre in Philadelphia and is now at the Kennedy Centre's Terrace Theater, eased his main concern, which dealt with the physical differences between himself and Pound. They told him that the actor Peter O'Toole didn't resemble Lawrence of Arabia, so the short, portly Hurst shouldn't worry about portraying the lean, Idaho-born poet.

As for any possible connection between his personal history and this artistic choice, he doesn't want to discuss it. He declines, in fact, to talk about anything in his life before he went from a World War II refugee camp in Northern Ireland into the British Army.

Talking about the horrors of one's wartime experiences "used to be quite fashionable in the '50s and '60s," he said, "but I don't like to talk about it. It could get you an extra lunch or an extra 'Isa' be an interesting person' type of thing or 'Oh, isn't it sad what happened to your parents and other relatives.' It was worth something. Well, I don't feel the same way."

So Hurst, 63, turns aside such inquiries, choosing instead to concentrate on his re-creation in a strenuous two hours of the world of the villain. "It exposes racism through playing this part. I really don't want it printed that I am Jewish. It is unnecessary, I suppose I am a little like Spinoza. I don't believe in the chosen race, especially not now with what goes on in Israel."

"I am not a better actor because I am a Jew and what is sort of intimidated is — all right, now I'll say it. Statements about being

Jewish are immediately related to (the supposition that) one must agree with these policies, one must be a Zionist. And I am not."

Neither the play nor the actor soft-pedals the treason or the hate-mongering of Pound. "If we are worried about anti-Semitism, we can't go see an exhibition by Degas, we can't read a book by Evelyn Waugh. All these people were brought up in the 19th century with this sophisticated idea that Jews were like the Chinese, like the yellow peril. Now, of course, they (Asians) are not. It was fashionable among all the literati, and probably still is. They are very quiet about it. But, my God, I was in the British Army and it was quite prevalent then."

There was more Pound than hate, however, and trying to illustrate his complexities by drawing only on the summer of 1945 when the poet was imprisoned in a U.S. Army camp was a challenge. Most of the drama takes place with Hurst crouched in a steel cage. "It is very difficult to reach the man because he seemed to be masking himself all his life. He was always an actor," says Hurst.

During World War II, Pound lived in Italy and attacked the world's democracies and Jews in 84 broadcasts. Hurst, however, had never heard the broadcasts, and had only a layman's knowledge of the poet.

In his research on Pound's life, he found an unpleasant, erratic, spoiled and sometimes brilliant man. "I think all his life he was striving for power and this is what must have attracted him to the discipline of someone like Nietzsche. The play doesn't deal so much with his political views, but he was an early and convinced fascist. On the other hand, you see, he was a great artist, and suffered, I would imagine, from the alienation an artist must feel in this society to this day."

But in the end, given just the slender chapter of Pound's life that the playwright Tom Dulack has illuminated, Hurst says the play is more about racism and the audience. "There is a respectful silence about the question of anti-Semitism. It is not fashionable anymore to be an anti-Semite. It is still quite fashionable to be a racist in other ways," he says.

"And Thomas put the line in there no purpose. In the second act when I say to the black

military policeman who has bought (an English-language) dictionary, 'You have decided to learn a second language,' they laugh and all the pent-up biases and tendencies come out like an escape valve."

This release over a black-white interaction, says Hurst, didn't surprise him. "I happen to think that racism is the worst scourge of the century, and that all the wars and everything have been caused by it," he says.

When "Incommunicado" finishes its run on Saturday, Hurst is thinking of retiring. He has been acting steadily from his time in the British Army's entertainment unit and his first notices as Peter Ustinov's replacement in "Romanoff and Juliet" and Mer-

lin in Richard Burton's "Camelot." He doesn't have any firm plans.

"I am tired. I don't know whether I want to go on struggling. In America you are only as important as you are expensive. If you are not expensive, you never have any clout and if you are expensive then you don't get the parts."

"It is a question of what the demand is. If there is no demand, you sort of have to make up your mind to creep to every audition, and I don't see myself at 70 years creeping up on the stage to be told by some youngster, 'Turn around and let me look at you.' I am just going to sit somewhere on a park bench and rage at the moon."

## New drug offers hope against crippling disease

By Clare Pedrick

NEW YORK — American scientists say they have discovered a drug which can combat River Blindness — one of the most devastating diseases in the developing world.

Company officials at Merck & Co., the New Jersey pharmaceutical group which developed the drug, have pledged to provide it free of charge to governments and voluntary agencies able to oversee its administration.

Called Mectizan, the pharmaceutical comes in tablet form and need only be taken in a single dose once a year. Scientists claim its discovery represents a major breakthrough in the treatment of onchocerciasis, one of the leading causes of blindness in the developing world.

Commonly known as River Blindness, the parasitical disease is transmitted by the black fly, which breeds near fast-flowing water. World Health Organisation (WHO) officials estimate that 350,000 people have already been totally blinded as a result of the illness. A further eighteen million people have been seriously affected by the parasite, suffering from impaired vision, chronic dermatitis and disfiguring skin lesions. As many as 85 million people living in areas where the black fly breeds stand a real risk of being infected with the disease at some time in the future, say health officials.

"River Blindness does not kill, but it is one of the most terrible of all the tropical diseases because its symptoms are so devastating," said public health expert Dr. Bruce Dull, who has been to West Africa to monitor the effects of the new drug. "The parasite is transmitted to a person as infected larvae, which grow into adult worms up to 26 inches long. They live for ten to twelve years, usually coiled in clumps under the skin."

"The female adult worms produce more larvae, called microfilariae, which are released in their hundreds of thousands several times a year," he added. "These then travel through the body and invade a number of organs, particularly the skin and the eyes. Gradually, the skin develops a severe form of dermatitis, with tremendous itching, so that people are unable to sleep or function normally. Over a period of years the microscopic worms cause a chronic inflammation of

the cornea, lens and retina of the eye, producing scarring, and eventually blindness."

River Blindness is currently endemic in some 35 developing countries, mainly in West and Central Africa — especially in the Volta River basin — in certain areas of Central and South America, and in Yemen in the Middle East.

In areas where the black fly is prevalent the disease has blinded up to 15 per cent of the population, according to WHO figures. "Most people blinded by the disease tend to be middle aged or older because the illness is a chronic one, though sometimes blindness or impaired vision can be found in young adults or adolescents," said Dr. Dull. In three Ghanaian villages visited by health officials, sixty per cent of the population was found to be blind or partially blind.

Dr. Dull, an expert in epidemics based in Atlanta, Georgia, is one of six top medical experts on a special committee set up to guide the distribution of the new drug and assess applications from governments and voluntary agencies. The WHO is lending on-the-spot assistance to check that applicants are in a position to distribute the Mectizan and monitor its use, and is also offering help where necessary to arrange funding.

So far, around 100,000 people have been treated, says Dr. Dull. Fifteen programmes, which will treat a total of 350,000 people in 22 different countries have already been cleared, and Dull says he is hoping that more applications will follow.

"We want to urge governments, as well as non-governmental organisations and voluntary agencies to make requests for the drug, and I am pleased to say that more and more are doing so," he said. "A programme like this takes some time to get under way but Merck has promised to make the drug available free of charge for as long as it is needed."

"The good thing about Mectizan is that within hours or days of receiving it the symptoms — especially the terrible itching — disappear," he added. "People are so relieved that when it comes to re-treatment the following year there is a tremendous demand."

Another factor contributing to Mectizan's increasing acceptance among communities in developing countries is its absence of any serious side-effects, say doctors.

Two drugs used in the past to fight the disease were so horrifying to the system that patients had to be closely monitored and sometimes hospitalised during and after treatment. One of the drugs, Suramin, could only be administered intravenously and had side effects which included renal damage, and sometimes death.

Said Dr. Dull: "The fact that Mectizan comes in tablet form, need only be taken in a single dose once a year, and is extremely safe to use is a major plus point when it comes to persuading people to come back a second time."

At Merck's New Jersey laboratories the man heading the team responsible for the Mectizan discovery is Dr. Bill Campbell. The breakthrough came almost by accident, during tests to develop a drug capable of eradicating parasites in livestock. "We were not actually looking for something to cure River Blindness, but an anti-parasitic drug for animals," said Dr. Campbell. "Then we found a new agent which was quite unlike anything we had found before."

"It was incredibly exciting. That sort of thing doesn't happen very often," he added. "One always hopes to find something promising, but to go beyond that to something which fulfils that promise is a rare treat. And of course, the more crippling the disease, the more exciting it is. This one was a disease for which there was a great need for better therapy since the existing treatment was so unsatisfactory."

During a trip late last year to northern Togo Dr. Campbell witnessed the drug being administered to groups of villagers. "They all gathered under a tree and lined up to get their treatment. There was tremendous excitement," he said. "There was no mistaking that regardless of their understanding of the parasitological details these people knew exactly what the potential benefits would be. And of course there were elderly people who were totally blind, so one did not have to look elsewhere for reminders of what the disease could do."

One group of villagers was so keen to receive treatment that they built a ten kilometre (six mile) long road to ensure volunteers would have access, reported Dr. Campbell. That particular village had not been included in a treatment programme, so when the medical team failed to arrive

the villagers trekked across a mountain to a neighbouring community where they knew the drug was being distributed. In another Togo community a village chief was fired by his people, angry that he had not taken steps to procure them Mectizan treatment.

Scientists involved in the development and distribution of Mectizan are reluctant to talk about wiping out River Blindness in the developing world.

"Unfortunately, the drug doesn't kill the adult worm — only the microscopic larvae that the adult female produces," said Dr. Dull. "It's the larvae that cause the damage — the adult is harmless — but it means that the victim will not be completely free of parasites until the adult dies of old age, which can take ten to twelve years."

"For that reason, it's hard to talk about eradication," he added. "What we can say is that there is a good chance the disease could be reduced to a point where it is tolerable and insignificant as a public health problem."

For victims already in the advanced stages of the disease, Mectizan can offer little hope, say doctors. "Unfortunately, people don't get their sight back," said Dr. Dull. "What we have had, however, are reports from people with impaired vision saying they see better in limited light after taking the treatment."

"As a doctor, it has been very gratifying to see people's response to the treatment," he added. "When I was in West Africa I had patients come back to tell me that it was the first time in months or even years that they had been able to sleep because they no longer had the terrible itching."

A hope shared by scientists and health officials alike is that the drug will, in time, be able to replace the massive black fly spraying programme set up in West Africa 14 years ago.

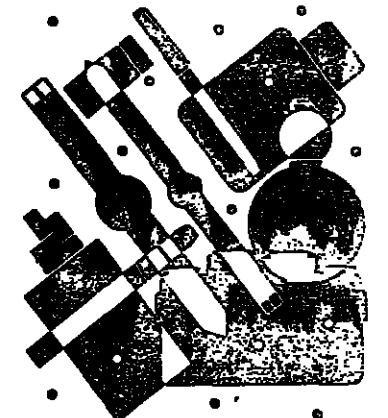
The scheme has produced notable successes in controlling the parasite-carrying insect, but officials say it could never promise anything more than a temporary respite to the River Blindness problem. The spraying is highly expensive, damaging to the environment and of limited effect as a long term solution. Scientists say that with time, the black fly would almost certainly have evolved a strain resistant to the sprayed pesticides.

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## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### JCCC extends duration of national fair

AMMAN (Petra) — A national industrial fair which opened at Marj Al Hamam Aug. 10 will remain open until Saturday Aug. 26, according to a decision by the Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation (JCCC). A statement said the two-week fair, which was scheduled to have ended Thursday, was extended for two more days to allow additional number of visitors to see the national products on display. His Majesty King Hussein opened the fair, the first of its kind for national products, which attracted thousands of Jordanians and visitors.

### World Bank cuts off loans to Kabul

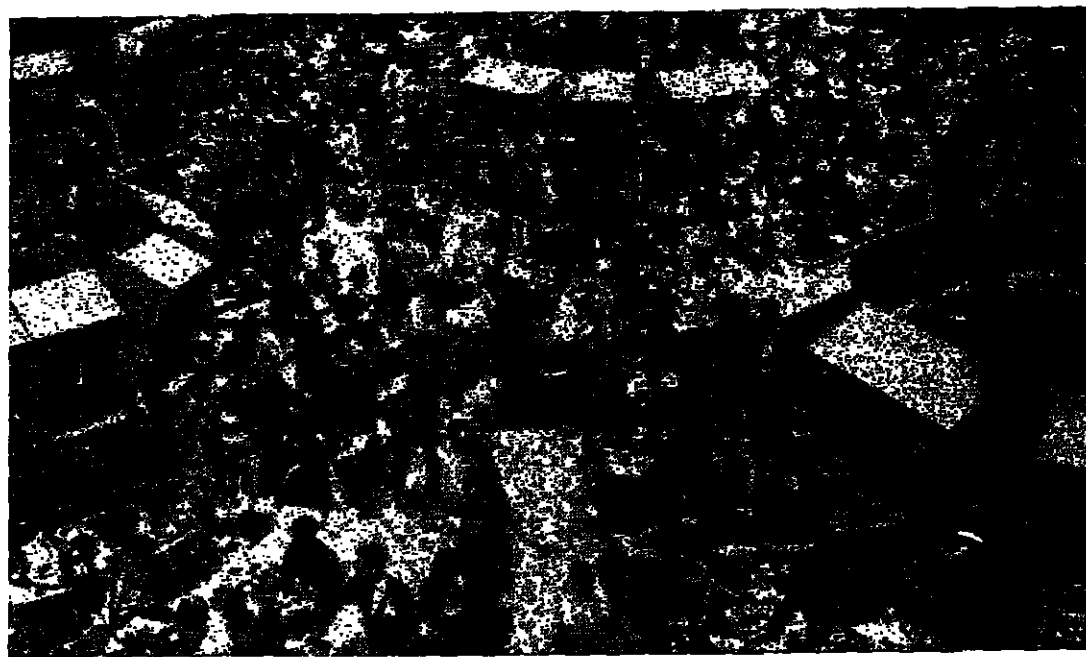
WASHINGTON (AP) — World Bank loans to Afghanistan have been cut off because the government has paid nothing on its old debts for six months, bank spokesman Peter Riddleberger has said. Afghanistan has fallen behind in its payments on \$79.2 million of old debts to the bank. The bank's rules require the cutoff when the arrears pile up for six months. As one of the world's poorest countries, Afghanistan borrowed from the World Bank group's International Development Association (IDA). The loans were made at less than one per cent interest a year, with as long as 30 years to repay. Money for such loans comes from direct contributions by more than 30 donor countries, with the largest contribution made by the United States. Afghanistan is the first country to be cut off from this fund.

### Soviets announce huge gas find

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union may have made a major gas find in the strategically vital Barents Sea, scene of costly but fruitless Arctic oil exploration in the last few years, a top Soviet oil ministry official has said. He refused to confirm earlier reports that the field in the Soviet sector of the Arctic waters could be the world's biggest offshore field. "The find could be many times bigger than another one they made further south, of some 300 million cubic metres," he said. The Soviet Union and Norway have been exploring the Barents since the early 1980s. Geologists say the Barents may contain some of the world's last great untapped petroleum reserves.

### Paris gives Tunis big financial aid

TUNIS (R) — France has granted financial aid to Tunisia totalling 1.06 billion French francs (\$168 million), French Economy Minister Pierre Berégovoy has said. He told a news conference that he and Tunisian Finance Minister Mohammed Shannouchi had signed four financial aid accords and a fifth for the supply of 50,000 tonnes of cereals. He said that for the first time the accords included a line of credit of 100 million French francs (\$16 million) to promote French investments in Tunisia. The two countries had decided to revise their 1972 investment agreement to offer greater incentives and promote the establishment of French enterprises and joint ventures in Tunisia, he said. The volume of French investments in Tunisia had declined in recent years, he said.



The trading mezzanine on the New York Stock Exchange floor Thursday.

## Dow Jones average breaks record set two years ago

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Stock market analysts say the risk of a financial meltdown is far lower now than it was two years ago, the last time the Dow Jones industrial average was in record territory.

A 56.53-point leap in the Dow Jones average Thursday carried it to 2,734.64, surpassing the record of 2,722.42 that was set precisely two years ago Friday.

The 1987 peak was the start of a short but severe bear market that culminated in the worst day in Wall Street history, the 508-point plunge in the Dow Jones industrial on Oct. 19, 1987. Evidence of that debacle was hard to find Thursday.

"The quote of the day is something like: What crash?" said Robert Brusca, chief economist of Nikko Securities Co. International Inc., the New York arm of a Japanese brokerage firm.

Supporting the stock market in 1989 are a healthy dollar, relatively low interest rates and optimism that the economy will manage to steer a middle course between recession and high inflation.

Most of all, there is no speculative bubble ready to be popped. Stock prices are far lower in relation to underlying company profits than they were to years ago, said Lawrence Kudlow, chief economist at Bear, Stearns and Co.

"Fundamentally this is a great

Thursday to account for the big jump. Bonds were up slightly and the dollar edged higher.

The market's going up just on its own. When you call around, there's no reason. It just went up," Brusca said.

From its low point at the close of Black Monday two years ago to its close Thursday, the Dow Jones industrial average, which represents the stock of 30 major companies, rose 57 per cent.

"While nobody's paid much attention to it, it's two of the strongest years, back to back, that we've had," Helfand said.

"People are frantically throwing money at stocks," said Alfred Goldman, A.G. Edward's director of technical research.

In the broader market, advancing issues stampeded declines by 1,187 to 353.

Many analysts said that the importance of achieving a new closing high may be exaggerated because other market indexes, including the Standard and Poor's 500, have already hit new highs.

Looking ahead, Goldman said the market's follow-up performance might disappoint some investors. "Classically, when you make a new all-time high on the market, the upside is very limited, maybe half a day."

Analyst Robert Walberg of MMS International said that Thursday's rally should lure in money that had been sidelined, but "it's not straight up from here. But I think we're going steadily higher probably into the first quarter of next year."

"We had a crash last time because the market was significantly overvalued and that's just not the case right now," says Abby Joseph Cohen, senior investment strategist for Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.

Some observers say little has changed since the 1987 crash and another financial bloodbath is possible.

Traders said that rampant takeover speculation was a big part of the rally Thursday.

## British firm buys Holiday Inns

LONDON (R) — British drinks and leisure group BASS PLC said Thursday it was buying the Holiday Inn chain in North America for \$1.98 billion in a deal that will make it the world's biggest hotel operator.

BASS, Britain's biggest brewer, said it had signed a conditional agreement to buy the Holiday Inns in the United States, Canada and Mexico after acquiring the U.S. Chain's overseas businesses last year.

"The proposed acquisition makes BASS the owner of the largest hotel chain in the world and represents a substantial move forward in the BASS strategy of becoming international in each of its core businesses," BASS Chairman Ian Crosser said.

Holiday Inns accounts for 10 per cent of total rooms in the United States, the world's largest hotel market.

The move by BASS is the latest in a series of major U.S. takeovers by British firms, led by the 1988 acquisition of food group Pillsbury Co. by BASS rivals Grand Metropolitan PLC for \$5.7 billion.

There were 63 British acquisitions of U.S. companies worth a total of \$9.5 billion in the first half of 1989.

The businesses being acquired by BASS include the Holiday Inn

trademarks, the franchise system for 1,268 hotels with 234,000 rooms, and a hotel management business of 121 hotels.

BASS, whose interests in Britain in addition to brewing include Toby Inns, Crest Hotels, Holiday Inns, Pontins holiday camps and the Corals bookmaking chain, is funding the acquisition through a mixture of new shares and debt.

Payment will be made in the form of \$125 million in new BASS ordinary shares and refinancing of certain debt in Holiday Corp; Holiday Inns' parent company, amounting to \$1.9 billion.

BASS said the acquisition will

be carried out by a merger between a wholly owned subsidiary of BASS and Holiday Corp.

In May 1988, BASS acquired the Holiday Inn businesses outside North America and 13 hotels in the United States for \$47 million. Holiday Inns International was formed as a BASS subsidiary to manage the assets.

As well as running Holiday Inns hotels from Casablanca to Peking, BASS has a hotel chain in Spanish holiday resorts.

BASS said the net assets of Holiday Corp being acquired were about \$560 million at Mar. 26, 1989, with operating profits of \$133 million for the year to that date.

## Amman Financial Market weekly trading

Following is a summary of trading during last week and the previous week:

	Aug. 19-23	Aug. 13-16
Daily average	JD 1,644,299	JD 954,770
Total volume	JD 8,221,498	JD 3,819,082
Total shares	4,291,741	2,210,831
No. of contracts	4,469	2,501
Sectoral trading:		
Industrial	JD 3,820,568 (46.5%)	JD 2,838,936 (74.3%)
Financial	JD 3,384,425 (41.2%)	JD 608,649 (15.9%)
Service	(8.7%)	(7.5%)
Insurance	(3.6%)	(2.3%)
Share price index	128.5	127.5
No. of companies	63	61
Price movement (rise)	30	34
(decline)	22	12
(stable)	11	15

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One Sterling	1.5672/82	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.1745/55	Canadian dollar
	1.9605/12	Deutschmarks
	2.2102/12	Dutch guilders
	1.6910/20	Swiss francs
	40.9841/01	Belgian francs
	6.6100/50	French francs
	1408/1409	Italian lire
	143.65/75	Japanese yen
	6.6200/50	Swedish crowns
	7.1400/50	Norwegian crowns
	7.6175/225	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	360.65/361.15	U.S. dollars

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — The share market finished sharply higher but off the day's peak after profit-takers took some of the shine off the rally inspired by Wall Street's 57 point surge. The All Ordinaries index closed 17.8 points up at 1,765.2.

TOKYO — Small amounts of index-linked moves by investment trusts and foreign brokerages showed the index back and forth all day until prices limped to a broadly easier close. The Nikkei fell 46.62 to close at 34,739.93.

HONG KONG — Share prices ended higher in line with a better performance on Wall Street. The Hang Seng index rose 17.7 points to 2,516.78.

SINGAPORE — Prices rebounded in the afternoon to close mixed after moderate trade. The Straits Times industrial index was down 2.08 at 1,355.18.

BOMBAY — Market holiday.

FRANKFURT — The market was buoyed by bullish sentiment caused by Wall Street's surge Thursday and prices closed sharply higher. The real-time 30-share DAX index rose 11.34 to 1,604.38.

PARIS — Shares were firm in lively trade with investors spirits lifted by a recent swirl of takeover activity. The 50-share bourse indicator rose by 0.84 per cent.

LONDON — Prices held just below the psychological 2,400-level on the FTSE 100 index in afternoon trading and one dealer said: "This market just can't make up its mind about where to go." At 1458 GMT the index was up 5.4 at 2,398.5.

NEW YORK — Prices were slightly firmer, with blue chips hovering in a narrow range. Sporadic buying clashed with bouts of profit-taking. The Dow was up one at 2,736.

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## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Thursday, August 24, 1989

Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	600.4	606.4
Pound Sterling	938.1	947.5
Deutsche mark	305.5	308.6
Swiss franc	354.4	357.9
French franc	50.6	51.5
Japanese yen (for 100)	417.7	421.9
Dutch guilder	271.1	273.8
Swedish crown	90.5	91.4
Italian lire (for 100)	42.7	43.1
Belgian franc (for 10)	146.8	148.3

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The Y.W.C.A. - Amman is glad to invite male and female singers to join its 4-Voice Choir in preparation for the Annual Christmas Concert that will be held between December 8 - 14, 1989.

All those interested are welcome to call on the Y.W.C.A., 3rd Circle, on Tuesday August 29, 1989, at 7:30 p.m.

Rehearsals are held every Tuesday evening from 7:30 to 10:00. Knowledge of music is an asset.

For registration please call the Y.W.C.A. on Tels: 641119, 641793, 655475.

Come over it will be fun, and you will meet a lot of people.

Cinema

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in  
COCKTAIL

5 shows daily  
12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30

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## THE BEACH GIRLS

12:30 - 3:30 - 5  
6:30 - 8:30 - 10:30







# Mazowiecki seeks urgent U.S. help

WARSAW (R) — Poland's new prime minister, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, appealed Friday for rapid aid from the United States to help solve his country's pressing economic problems.

Mazowiecki, a senior advisor to the Solidarity trade union, made the plea to U.S. Senator Robert Dole during talks in Warsaw one day after he became the first non-Communist prime minister in Eastern Europe for more than 40 years.

"He asked that we carry to the president, (George Bush), that... he who helps early helps twice (as much)," Dole, the Senate's Republican Party leader, told reporters in the council of ministers, the government's headquarters.

"In other words, this is very important now to keep up the momentum and let the Polish people see some change," Dole said.

Mazowiecki said Thursday he wanted aid from abroad to help tackle runaway inflation, a \$39-billion debt and growing shortages.

"Poland's friends cannot wait until we start drowning," Mazowiecki told parliament just before it overwhelmingly elected him into office Thursday.

Dole, the minority leader in the U.S. Senate, said the United States was going to send in a team of experts to determine Poland's most urgent needs.

He did not specify what kind of aid Mazowiecki had asked for nor

whether Washington intended to give more money to Poland now than it had a Solidarity prime minister.

"The president has already laid out a system which will provide (Poland with help), as we assist through technical assistance and other means. We assist in the basic economic changes that are going to make Poland more attractive to foreign investment," Dole said.

Bush pledged during a visit to Poland in July to provide \$119 million in economic aid. Congress will next month consider legislation that would grant the aid and several key lawmakers have said they would like to increase the amount.

Bush said Thursday he would support Mazowiecki's political and economic reforms.

"Obviously we do have a budget deficit at home. Then we will provide aid as we can, when we can, but there is already a very significant programme underway," Dole said.

Mazowiecki has made economic reform an urgent priority and said he may call a referendum to ask Poles if they are ready to accept austerity measures. He plans radical reforms such as boosting the private sector



Kim Dae-Jung

ing trial. But if convicted, Kim, party leader Kim Won-Ki and Representative Lee Chul-Yong could receive a sentence of up to five years in prison.

About 400 students at Seoul's Hankuk University of Foreign Studies battled police for two hours with firebombs Friday to demand the release of jailed female student Im Su-Kyong and repeal of the national security laws. The laws form the basis of the charges against Kim and Im, who was jailed after she made a trip to the North as a symbolic gesture of the need to unify the two countries.

At Seoul National University, students shouting "overthrow (President) Roh Tae-Woo" battled riot police with iron bars, clubs, firebombs and rocks.

# American 'green card' turns pink

WASHINGTON (AP) — "Green cards" verifying an alien's permanent resident status in the United States have been off-white since 1977. But they are being changed to pink to curtail a black market in the documents, an official said Thursday.

"You can buy a lousy reproduction" of the old Green Cards for \$5,000 to \$10,000, said immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS) spokesman Verne Jervis.

But people have been known to pay \$20,000, he said. "It depends on how much money the person has, how good the card is and how much the person is willing to pay."

"Some people pay an almost unending amount of money" for the cards, he said. Card holders have all the rights and privileges of U.S. citizens, except that they cannot vote, may not leave the country for more than a year without losing permanent resident status and do not hold U.S. passports, he said.

The new cards will be phased in over time, said Jervis. Production of the new cards began Aug. 1 at the immigration card facility in Arlington, Texas. The \$1 million changeover of equipment will be complete within a few months. Until then, some of the cards being issued will remain the familiar off-white colour, he said.

The INS changed the cards for several reasons, he said. "One, it's

an improved card, as far as duplicating it is concerned," he said. "It has some additional security features, such as the special ink that helps combat forgeries."

"Another reason is that the equipment that we have been producing the card on for the last 12 years is due for a replacement anyway, Jervis said. "New technology has evolved during that time. As long as we have to get new equipment, we may as well take advantage of the new technology."

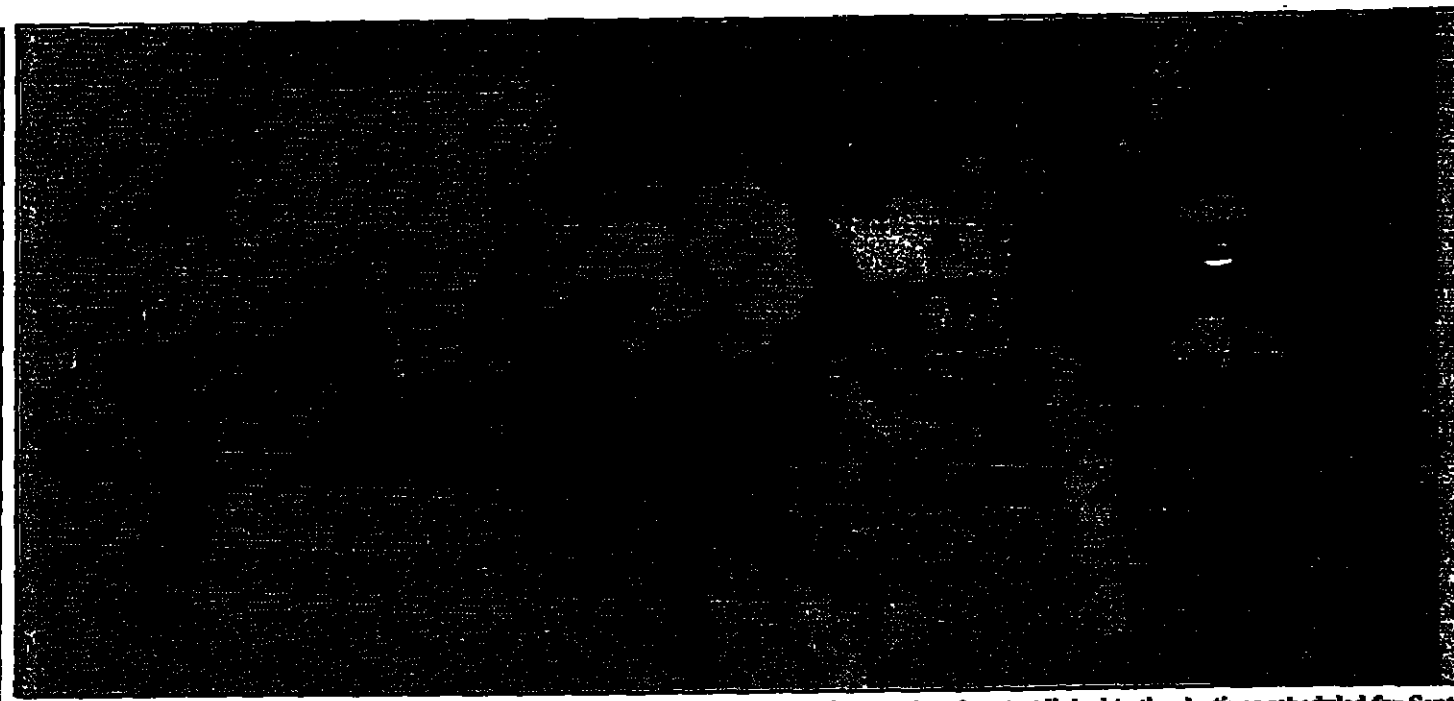
One feature of the new card is a stamped expiration date, he said. The laminated cards will be valid for 10 years.

The cards also have the individual's picture, fingerprint, name, date of birth and file number on the front and encoded information on the back, he said.

The INS will not undertake the daunting task of replacing 10 million cards already held by permanent resident aliens, said Jervis.

The new cards, due to their encoded information, will enable those who want replacements to apply by mail rather than in person, which had been required for the old cards, he said.

The INS is processing the applications of 1.8 million people who applied for temporary resident status under the amnesty programme for those in the United States since the end of 1981.



Students hurling stones at a fire truck in Athlone, near Cape Town, while a barricade made of burning tyres blazes nearby during an intensifying series of protest linked to the elections scheduled for Sept. 6.

# Police open fire in Cape Town

CAPE TOWN (R) — South African riot police wounded at least three high school students Friday when they opened fire on youngsters burning car tyre barricades in a Cape Town suburb, the students said.

The police fired shotguns and teargas at the students in the coloured (mixed-race) Cape Town suburb of Mitchell's Plain. The wounded students were aged between 17 and 19.

"We were on our way home from school when the police came and started shooting tear gas and shotguns," said Eugene Consul, 18, who was hit in the face, arm and hand.

Schoolchildren burned barricades and stoned cars in a fifth successive day of anti-apartheid protest in Cape Town's coloured and black townships, the focus of

an upsurge in opposition to white rule.

Piles of car tyres burned outside at least three schools in Mitchell's Plain and roads were littered with stone, most of them thrown inside school grounds.

Police dashed from one incident to another in yellow trucks with wire mesh over the windows. The youngest of the three wounded, 17-year-old Garry Gordon, shook uncontrollably as he described how police opened fire.

"The police pulled up in their trucks. They jumped out and started shooting straight away. They did not give any warning," Gordon said.

He was treated in a local surgery for pellet wounds in the face, stomach and hands. The third injured youth, Aziz

David, 19, was hit in the left eye. Witnesses said police opened fire after pupils at the Cedars High School set up a burning car tyre barricade on a road next to the building.

Consul said pupils had been demonstrating against the detention under emergency rule Thursday of a school colleague.

"The police have no reason to hold him. We want him back," he added.

Police have arrested scores of youths, teachers and activists since a mass campaign of defiance was launched on Aug. 2 by the self-styled Mass Democratic Movement.

The movement, as well as trying to dismantle apartheid, protests against the exclusion of South Africa's black majority from segregated elections Sept. 6.

Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok has said police will not hesitate to act against any person or organisation trying to disrupt the vote.

The movement denies Vlok's charges that it wants to disrupt polling, saying its protests are non-violent.

In the port of East London, dozens of blacks braved a large police presence to demand treatment in the whites-only section of a segregated hospital.

At least 40 were treated, and more were on their way, witnesses said. Police filmed patients entering the hospital and detained one activist but took no other action.

Blacks have presented themselves at several white hospitals in country as part of the defiance campaign.

# Panama opposition criticises OAS

PANAMA CITY (Agencies) — The opposition has criticised the Organisation of American States (OAS) for calling off a three-month diplomatic effort to ease military leader Manuel Antonio Noriega from power, while official Panama hailed it.

Opposition presidential candidate Guillermo Endara said Thursday the OAS had not faced up to the problem of Noriega as it had in an earlier resolution which condemned him for abusing elections.

"Everybody knows that without General Noriega's departure any proposed solution for Panama is illusory," a downcast Endara told a news conference.

An OAS statement said its four-man mission would renew its efforts only at Panama's request. The declaration made no mention

of Noriega, whom the opposition and the United States say is blocking democracy in the country.

Noriega's spokesman said the declaration was a resounding success and a slap in the face for the United States because it expressed a firm commitment to non-intervention.

The United States has tried unsuccessfully to oust Noriega since he was indicted on U.S. drug-trafficking charges in February 1988.

The leader of Panama's ruling party, meanwhile, said a provisional government would be named from Sept. 1 when a president elected in annulled May polls would have taken power.

After 12 hours of closed-door consultations, OAS foreign ministers said in their Thursday's statement that they

were deeply concerned over the inability of an OAS mediating team to fulfill its mandate to bring about a democratic transfer of power in Panama.

Afterwards, Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Ritter credited the four OAS mediators with getting dialogue started among Panamanian officials and opposition leaders.

But the chief U.S. delegate, Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, said that until democracy is restored in Panama, each member of the 31-nation OAS has an obligation "to isolate this outlaw regime."

He said Noriega's alliance with cocaine traffickers is aggression "as surely as Adolf Hitler's invasion of Poland 50 years ago was aggression."

But the tough U.S. stance

against Noriega won few backers among the delegates who assembled in Washington for the fourth time in four months to tackle the Panamanian crisis. Many nations felt that OAS principles barring intervention in the internal affairs of member states ruled out an activist approach.

The U.S. government is weighing the possibility of tightening existing sanctions against Panama now that OAS efforts are at an apparent dead end, officials said.

The officials declined to specify what economic measures against Panama are under consideration. Last year, the administration of former President Ronald Reagan froze Panama's assets in the United States, withheld fees owed to Panama for Panama Canal operations and suspended certain trade benefits.

# E. Germans leave Budapest mission but crisis unresolved

BONN (R) — East German refugees have ended their occupation of Bonn's embassy in Budapest and begun new lives in the West but the two German states remain locked in a diplomatic stand-off.

West German officials, pleased at having arranged safe passage Thursday for 108 refugees who had occupied the mission, said the next move was up to East Berlin.

"Now it is East Germany's turn to make proposals that will lead to a lasting and humanitarian solution to the refugee problem," Chancellor Minister Rudolf Seiters said in an interview published Friday.

"A continuation of the present situation will not only further weaken the international reputation of East Germany, it could also put considerable strain on bilateral relations," he told the newspaper Rheinische Post.

Thousands of East Germans have fled across Hungary's border with Austria since fortifications were dismantled in May. About 800 are still camping in

Budapest hoping to get permission to emigrate, according to charity workers.

There are also about 150 East Germans in Bonn's Prague embassy and another 116 in its East Berlin mission, all hoping to win exit visas to West Germany.

Talks between the two German governments appear deadlocked.

East Berlin accuses the West Germans of gross interference in its internal affairs and of trying to lure its citizens across the border.

Bonn demands that East Germany grant its people basic freedoms such as the right to travel abroad. It says reform of the communist system would encourage East Germans to stay at home.

The surprise departure of the refugees from Budapest was arranged between the Hungarian and West German governments with the help of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Senior West German Foreign Ministry official Juergen Suedhoff described the arrangement as "a good practical piece of discreet diplomacy."

But he said: "what we saw that night cannot be repeated." Bonn's insistence that Budapest had allowed the re-



A young East German detained by Hungarian guards while trying to cross into Austria. East

German refugees have been using Hungary as a stepping stone to West Germany.

fugees out as a humanitarian gesture that would not be repeated appeared to have fallen on deaf ears among some of the East Germans still outside the

embassy. "It has given us fresh motivation," one man told West German television. "We've got new hope."

# After long trek, Voyager arrives at Neptune

PASADENA, California (AP) — Voyager II found two more moons orbiting Neptune before the spacecraft's closest look at the stormy planet and flight past frosty moon Triton Thursday night — the climax of 12-year grand tour of four planets.

"This is it. We are exploring new worlds," said Rich Ter- rille, an astronomer at the U.S. space agency's Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Neptune "is not a gee-whiz, science-fiction, special effects movie. It's a real place."

The spacecraft was programmed to skim 4,900 kilometres above Neptune's icy north pole cloudtops at 0356 GMT Friday — the closest of its planetary encounters — after being accelerated by Neptune gravity to a speed relative to the planet of 93,387 kilometres per hour (kph). It then was to fly within about 38,455 kilometres of Triton's surface at 0910 GMT Friday.

But Voyager's radio signals, travelling 4.42 billion kilometres, take four hours and six minutes to reach Earth, even at the 299,275 kilometre-per-second speed of light. So

Engineers and scientists braced themselves for an overnight vigil waiting to receive confirmation of both events.

Champagne flowed at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory Thursday afternoon when Voyager crossed the super-solar shock wave where the solar wind meets Neptune's magnetic field, said Fritz Neubauber of Voyager's magnetic fields team. The time of the crossing indicated Neptune's magnetic field is much weaker than scientists had expected.

As it zoomed toward the solar system's fourth-largest planet, Voyager discovered two more tiny moons: 96-kilometre-wide moon designated 1989 N5, and the even smaller 1989 N6, which is 48 kilometres wide, said Bradford Smith, head of Voyager's photographic imaging team.

The two new moons brought Neptune's total to eight, including the two moons observed from Earth — Triton and Nereid — and four previously found by Voyager. Voyager also found a com-

# Key Kaifu aide quits

TOKYO (Agencies) — Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's right-hand man stepped down as chief government spokesman Friday after admitting an illicit affair and was replaced immediately by a woman.

"It is not good for me to stay in Kaifu's cabinet which aims at political reform and clean politics," Chief Cabinet Secretary Tokuo Yamashita, 69, told reporters.

On Thursday, Yamashita confirmed a report in the weekly magazine Shukan Shincho that he had paid three million yen (\$20,000) to a part-time bar girl with whom he had a three-year affair.

Kaifu's office announced that Yamashita would be replaced by Mayumi Moriyama, 61. Moriyama, Japan's first woman chief cabinet secretary, is a member of parliament and was head of the environmental agency.

Political analysts saw her appointment as an attempt by Kaifu to persuade voters his two-week-old government will clean up politics and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Kaifu's predecessor, Sosuke Uno, stepped down as prime minister after little over two months in office, dogged by allegations he paid a go-go girl for sex.

The LDP lost its parliamentary majority in the upper house last month for the first time since it was formed in 1953, as angry voters punished it for Uno's affairs, an unpopular sales tax, and the Recruit bribery scandal.

"It will be very interesting to see to what extent Moriyama will have influence," Robert Orr, political science professor at Temple University Japan, said.

"I think it was good choice to name her, especially when I think about the lower house election. It may help the party regain popularity among women voters," an LDP source said.

An election for the powerful lower house must be held by next July.

Analysts said the decision to name a woman cabinet chief was made to counter the popularity of Takako Doi, female leader of the largest opposition party, the Japan Socialist Party.

Yamashita said Thursday: "The Kaifu administration had placed cleaning up politics at the head of its agenda and had been entrusted with the hopes of the people... but in the end I have decided that I must resign."

# COLUMN

## Bird sparks fire

JEANNETTE, Pennsylvania (AP) — Authorities are blaming a bird with a cigarette for starting a fire that caused \$2,500 in damage to a home in western Pennsylvania. The bird-carried a burning cigarette butt into its nest on the house Wednesday, starting a fire that damaged the porch and some siding, firefighters said. No injuries were reported. "The bird definitely started the fire. That's the only thing it could be," firefighter Robert Carter said. Parts of the cigarette were found next to the nest, and the porch had no electrical fixtures, Carter said.

## A prisoner who was not missed

OSLO (R) — Norway's biggest daily newspaper said Thursday it had tipped off warden at Oslo's main jail that a dangerous prisoner had escaped. Verdens Gang said it received an anonymous tip that Rune Johansen, convicted after shooting at policemen who tried to arrest him for car theft, had cut through the bars of his cell-window and escaped down a rope early Wednesday. A phone call to the prison met scepticism until a warden checked Johansen's cell. "We consider the man to be dangerous," said Oslo police crime chief Magmar Aunrud.

## 7-year-old won't give up

AMARILLO, Texas (AP) — A seven-year-old who is so short he could not be seen over the wheel of the family car was nabbed by police after a passerby reported a driverless automobile making its way down a city street. The diminutive driver had been on the road before. Last week, the boy took off in his parents' 1981 Buick with his three-year-old sister and an eight-year-old friend on an unauthorised trip to visit his grandfather in Oklahoma. That excursion stopped short when the car struck a construction barrel on the outskirts of Amarillo. This time the boy and his sister were picked up before he had an accident.

## Dog pulls drug

INSTITUTE, West Virginia (AP) — The neighbourhood stray dog dragged a shopping bag containing \$25,000 worth of the drug crack into a woman's driveway, prompting state police Sgt. Don Cook to say: "You've heard of drug pushers. This was a drug puller." The dog, which roams the neighbourhood in which the woman lives, left the bag in her driveway. Cook said she was going to throw it out with the trash, but looked in the bag first. "It had these strange vials that she couldn't identify. She thought they might be drugs, so she called us," Cook said. Some 160 vials containing the highly potent, smokeable form of cocaine were in two plastic bags inside the shopping bag. "And no telling how many vials the dog might have lost while it was dragging it," Cook said. "It may have fallen from a car, it may have been stashed under a house, whatever. I'd say some individual is very unhappy at the moment."

## Forbes won't write off his birthday bill

NEW YORK (AP) — Malcolm Forbes says his children ultimately will pay for his lavish birthday party in Morocco and that he won't try to write it off his income taxes as a business expense. "My children gave me the party. I'm picking up the tab. But in a few years they'll be picking up the business and so what I have spent on this birthday party in effect is coming out of their inheritance," Forbes said.

# Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	W. Wind
AMSTERDAM	12	54	10-55 Clear
ATHENS	22	72	25-55 Clear
BAHRAIN	30	85	40-104 Clear
BANGKOK	26	79	24-58 Clear
BARCELONA	18	63	10-30 Rain
BEIJING	21	70	24-52 Clear
BOMBAY	27	79	28-58 Clear
BRAZILIA	17	53	22-72 Clear
BURBANK	17	53	20-78 Clear
CHENGDU	16	61	28-52 Cloudy
CHONG KONG	23	77	28-52 Cloudy
DALLAS	22	72	32-50 Clear
DENVER	14	57	24-75 Clear
HOUSTON	16	60	22-72 Clear
LAKE CHARLES	24	75	24-53 Clear
LOS ANGELES	24	75	24-53 Clear
MADRID	24	75	24-53 Clear
MEXICO	24	75	24-53 Clear
MONTREAL	13	55	23-73 Cloudy
MOSCOW	10	49	22-72 Clear
NEW DELHI	25	77	31-58 Cloudy
NEW YORK	21	69	20-54 Clear
PARIS	15	58	28-79 Clear
SAO PAULO	18	74	35-55 Clear
SEOUL	20	67	17-63 Rain
TOKYO	23	71	31-58 Clear
VIENNA	19	62	30-58 Clear